PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. BRAND
Milk

No. 53,934.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 3 P. M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
*3rd Nov.	ORIENTAL	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
14th "	MALWA	10509		
17th "	ORIENTAL	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
24th "	EGYPT	7912		
1st Dec.	ARCADIA	8803	MOOLTAN	9621
8th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
15th "	ORIENTAL	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
22nd "	ARABIA	7903		
29th "	CALEDONIA	755	MOLDAVIA	9500
1907.				
5th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
12th "	OCEANA	8070	VICTORIA	6322
19th "	CALEDONIA	7588		
26th "	ORIENTAL	5294	CHINA	7913
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	8070		
9th "	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7912		
24th "	ORIENTAL	5054	MONGOLIA	9505
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
16th "	PERSIA	7951		
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5294	MARMORA	10909
30th "	CALEDONIA	7588		
6th Apr.	*MACEDONIA	10512		
13th "	CHINA	7912		
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6322
25th "	PERSIA	7951		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, but S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Suez gratis.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals ling at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *24th October, 1906.*

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Nov. 1906
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Dec. "
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan. 1907

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two months	" 900	" 525	
Three [illegible] Return Tickets to LONDON on application.			

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1906.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dosiero	17th Dec. "
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1907.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO,
Agent.
No. 40, HORNBY ROAD.

OCTOBER 5TH 1906.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

'rom BOMBAY (*via* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA)
LIVERPOOL and other Ports
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Genoa	425	680	340	510	393	480
Port Said	395	640	320	480	300	450
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	420	710	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	720	427	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	† 50	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	"	40	"	40	"

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.
The following Sailings are subjects to alterations :—

	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
B	Crosby Hall	4,983	Sept. 22	Oct. 7	Oct. 22	Nov. 10
A	City of Vienna	4,673	" 27	" 11	" 26	Oct. 30
A	Trafford Hall	5,800	Oct. 8	" 20	Nov. 1	Nov. 6
A	City of Bombay	4,548	" 17	" 29	" 11	" 16
B	Anton Hall	3,580	" 25	Nov. 8	" 24	Dec. 10
A	City of York	7,000	Nov. 1	" 13	" 22	" 2;
B	Merton Hall	4,331	" 6	" 19	Dec. 1	Dec. 7
A	City of Karachi	5,900	" 21	Dec. 4	" 14	" 26
B	City of Agra	4,330	" 27	" 12	" 25	" 21
					1907.	1907.
B	Prome	3,626	Dec. 5	" 22	Jan. 8	Jan. 29

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light
For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
Messrs EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS
Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 29th Oct.	4 p.m.	P. D. & C.
DWARKA	1,709	Thur. 1st Nov.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 2nd Nov.	7 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).
S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on TUESDAY, 30th Oct., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 1st Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through-bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,269 tons, on or about 9th Nov.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
PUTIALA	3000	27th Oct.	Aden, Mombasa and Zanzibar,
NERBUDDA	3000	6th Nov.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.
NUDDEA	3000	19th Nov.	Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY
27th October, 1906.

KING KING & Co.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID,
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. 1906.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. "
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1907.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† SILESIA	Ldo Stabile	5138	5th Nov. 1906.
† PERSIA	P. Urglietto	5391	5th Dec. "
*† TRIESTE	D. Mestrovich	5 93	29th Dec. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Piræus.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 500.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S. S. N. CO.

First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1080 or £s. 72.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
CHINA	G. Danilovich	5,999	29th Nov. 1906.

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to—
E. SCARPA, *Agent-Gen*
BARSOON HOUSE, 55, CHURCH[illegible]
FORT, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

BEGINNING from 1st JANUARY, 1907, and until further notice, the following RATES will be charged on Passages from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, VENICE and BRINDISI :—

	1st Class	2nd Class
By S.S. Koerber, Africa, Bohemia and vessels of similar type	Rs. 600	Rs. 400
By S.S. Imperator and Imperatrix.	Rs. 550	Rs. 350

For the Single berthed Cabins on the Upper Deck of S.S. Koerber and Africa an Additional Fee of 10 per cent o the 1st Class Fare will be levied.

By Ordinary Steamers to Trieste or Venice	Saloon Fare. Rs. 450

Fares for Return Tickets, Through Tickets to London and Interchangeable Tickets with the Messageries Maritimes will be amended on the basis of the above Single Fares.

The following Sailings have been fixed for next year.—

DIRECT LINE.

Steamers	Tons.	To sail on.
BOHEMIA	4283	1st February,
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KOERBER	5301	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4215	16th "
AFRICA	4596	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KOERBER	5301	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4283	16th "
AFRICA	4596	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamers.	Tons.	To sail about.
*+F. FERDINAND	6044	24th January.
*+CHINA	5999	Early March.
*+AUSTRIA	7588	Early April,
*+A STEAMER		Early May.

* Will call at Karachi. + Will call at Fiume.

E. SCARPA,
Agent General,
BOMBAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 1906.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

4, WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS: "KEYMER, LONDON."

SHIPPING.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	1st Nov. 1906.
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	29th Nov. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	27th Dec. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	5,578	Rebufat	24th Jan. 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
VILLE dela CIOTAT	5,578	Rebufat	10th Nov. 1906.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	8th Dec. "

For further Particulars apply to
P. DE BURE,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

TROOPING SEASON, 1906-7.

BAGGAGE for OFFICERS, WARRANT OFFICERS and N. C. O.s, received and shipped.
TRANSPORT met on arrival and all assistance rendered if instructed.
LETTERS, TELEGRAMS and PARCELS received and delivered to expected friends.
SURPLUS HEAVY Baggage, Boxes, and Parcels of all ranks; shipped as Cargo cheaply and delivered to the door of address by our well-known "SOLDIERS' EXPRESS" SERVICE.
Particulars, labels, forms, etc., grantis from
COUTTS & CO., Army Shipping Agents
BOMBAY or KARACHI.
SOUTHAMPTON.—DAWSON BROTHERS.
LONDON.—SUTTON & CO.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AN HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld
LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
OARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. } *Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 135,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY *Manager.*

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£575,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Eliya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

GREEN'S
APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT
IS
THE PLACE
Where you can obtain at a few moments' notice, an appetising
BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, OR DINNER
at any hour of the day, till 10 P.M., from Re. 1 and upwards.

Our Culinary Department, the most up-to-date in Bombay, is under the personal supervision of an experienced Chef, (late from the Hotel Metropole, Brighton), and we can provide dainty little Dinners, at the shortest notice.

OUR SILVER GRILL

provides the more solid fare preferred by many, and the success which has attended this—to India—novel feature speaks for itself.

Our Kitchen is open to inspection any hour of the day.

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Now in Season.

Iced Munich and Pilsener on Draught.

Private Lounge and Dining Rooms reserved, if desired.

Confectionery and Special Ladies' Room for light Refreshments.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
Apollo Bunder Restaurant,
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 222.

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CONFECTIONERY AND RESTAURANT.
WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,
ARTISTICALLY DECORATED.
FANCY PRESENTATION CAKES
SUITABLY INSCRIBED
DESSERT CAKES, SWEETS, CHOCOLATES AND
ALL SORTS OF DELICACIES.
COLD PUDDINGS ICES.
ICE PUDDINGS.
TO ORDER.
25-27-29. CHURCH GATE ST., BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325, TELEGRAMS "IMOGEN" BOMBAY.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."
STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THIS VOLUME OF "STERLING EXCHANGE TABLES" is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, as, since the Stoppage of the Free Coinage of Silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and Six Months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

"The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices

PRICE:—RS. 2.

INVENTED BY MUSICIANS FOR MUSICIANS
THE CHASE AND BAKER PIANO-PLAYER.
(THE PLAYER WITH THE GREEN ROLLS.)

YOU have never heard the Piano-Player at its best if you have not heard the **CHASE** and **BAKER**, Americas latest and best. There is a delicacy and sympathy about this marvellous instrument that is possessed by none other on the market. You can hear it free of charge if you care to call, and those in the mofussil can at least write for a catalogue.

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ENORMOUS BONA-FIDE REDUCTION.
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PARIS-MADE CHILDREN'S FROCKS,
LACES, HATS, &c.,
all of which are being sold off at a
GREAT SACRIFICE
to make room for New Stock for the Coming Season.
THIS IS AN OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFE-TIME.
DON'T MISS IT.
J. M. KAPADIA & SONS,
MDME. STANLEY'S SALON!
HORNBY ROAD, **BOMBAY.**

PEARSE & CO.'S NO. 1, SIRDAR PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.
RESTAURANT.
UP-TO-DATE, FITTED UP WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT & FANS.
BREAKFAST, TIFFINS AND DINNERS DAILY.
CHOICEST WINES AND SPIRITS
SPLENDID BILLIARD TABLE.
ICES! ICES! ICES!
CAKES. PASTRY.
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

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CIVIL, MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
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Designs, Surveys, Estimates, Specifications, and Bills of Quantities prepared for the above.
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Supervision of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Works.
Chemical Analysis and Reports.
All communications to be addressed to the
CHIEF ENGINEER,
British Engineering Co., 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CHIEF OFFICES:
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LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.
Total Funds Exceed £17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded £ 3,774,000
The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.
POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.
For 1905 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.
INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.
THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
H. G. W. MEIKLE,
Acting Secretary.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK,
THE following BANK receives DEPOSITS on the Sums not exceed[illegible] within any one year from terms :—
Deposits may be made in the [illegible] Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited [illegible] January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or [illegible] or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the BANK, two annas each.
J. BEGBIE.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.
DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel. Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of rules and Regulations, through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies, places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight annas. Annual Subscription, Rs. 5 including Postage.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TOWN HALL.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 29TH AT 9-30 P.M.

CONCERT.

BY THE BAND OF THE
UNITED STATES ARMORED CRUISER SQUADRON
By kind permission of Rear Admiral
W. H. BROWNSON and OFFICERS

Proceds in aid of the Bombay Y. M. C. A. Building fund.

rices :—Rs. , Rs. 3, Rs. 2, and Admission Re. 1.
Plan of Seats now open at
SEYMOUR DOVE & CO. MUSIC SALOON, FORT.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES, of IRON and STEEL, ARRIVED per Hansa Line s. s. "ARGENFELS." P. Shed, Prince's Dock, are hereby informed that their Consignments ex-above Vessel are ready for delivery.

H. WALKER,
for Superintendent,
Port Trust Docks.

Dated 29th October, 1906.

PARKE, DAVIS & Co.

AS OUR HEADQUARTERS are now at BOMBAY it is requested that all Correspondence and Inquiries be addressed to—

NORMAN S. RUDOLF, M. Sc., F. I. C.,
General Agent in India for
PARKE, DAVIS & Co.,
31 & 32 Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that (1) Fatmabibi, widow of Nacoda Haji Shurfooddin bin Goolam Mahomed Ghattay, (2) Mariambibi, a daughter of the said Haji Sharfooddin Bin Goolam Mahomed Ghattay and wife of Mahomed Ibrahim Toongeker, (3) Shahabuddin Bin Haji Sharfooddin Ghattay and (4) Sherifabibi Binte Haji Shurfooddin Ghattay, a son and a daughter of the said Haji Sharfooddin Bin Goolam Mahomed Ghattay, both minors by their mother and guardian appointed by the Court the said Fatmabibi, widow of Nacoda Haji Shurfooddin Bin Goolam Mahomed Ghattay (5) Haji Mahomed Yusoof Bin Shahabuddin Toongeker, (6) Goolam Hoosein Bin Mahomed Jaffer Toongeker, (7) Mahomed Ibrahim Bin Mahomed Jaffer Toongeker, (8) Mahomed Yusoof Bin Mahomed Jaffer Toongeker, (9) Mahomed Husoon Bin Mahomed Jaffer Toongeker, (10) Abdul Rehman Bin Mahomed Jaffer Toongeker and (11) Rehmuddin Bin Mahomed Jaffer Toongeker, the last two minors by their brothers and natural guardians appointed by the Court the said Goolam Hoosein Bin Mahomed Jaffer Toongeker, and Mabomed Yusoof Bin Mahomed Jaffer Toongeker have contracted to sell absolutely to our client the property hereunder described all persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of inheritance mortgage, charge, gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office No. 28 Esplanade, Road, Fort, within Fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same (if any) will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground upon which are standing shops and other buildings situate on the verge of the Esplanade containing 376 1-9 Square Yards, by admeasurement and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the West by Nagdevi Street commonly called Butcher Street, on or towards the North by a public passage, and on or towards the South by the Carnac Road and which said premises are Assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay, under Old No. 41, New No. 15976, Old Survey No. 76, and New Survey No. 2011, and the hereditaments standing thereon are Assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward B Nos 305 and 306 (1) and Street Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9 Nagdevi Street, and Street Nos. 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190 and 192 Carnac Road situate in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendors.—Dated this 27th day of October, 1906.

JEHANGIR AND SEERVAI,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

PLAGUE.

Best and Cheapest Remedies
(PROF GAJJAR'S FORMULA)
GERMICIDE—for prevention, 8 Ans.
PLAGUE SOLUTION,—Secures the highest percentage of cures, 8 Ans.
Free samples to medical men and Hospitals.
Of all chemists or from the
SUPERINTENDENT, T. C. LABORATORY,
GIRGAON, BOMBAY.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!

T. C. NAPLES

BEGS to call attention to his newly landed Lot of POLO PONIES, HACKS, CHARGERS, RACE HORSES, etc., and Native Cavalry REMOUNTS.

T. C. NAPLES,
Care of R. SCOTT & CO.,
GOWALIA TANK ROAD, GIRGAUM.

"A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOR EVER!" (KEATS).
WHY NOT MAKE THE HOME
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MINTON'S DECORATIVE FLOORING TILES
Always Charm the Eye and Cheer the Beholder with a sense of the Beautiful
EXQUISITE DESIGNS
IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
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FREE ESTIMATES FOR LAYING COMPLETE.
INSIST ON MINTON'S.
THE ONLY TILE THAT DOES NOT CRACK OR CRAZE.
WARDEN & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, HUMMUM ST., BOMBAY.

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No. 1, UP-STAIRS OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

WE beg to inform our Customers that we are now FULLY STOCKED with all Manufacturers' BOOTS and SHOES.
We have a fresh supply of BOOT-TREES, BOOT POLISHES, RUBBER HEELS and LEGGINGS also of MORRIS BROS.' HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES, and guarantee the wear and tear of this make which are stamped with the Crown No. 1, High Class and which are specially made for us.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOOKSELLERS, AND STATIONERS
BOMBAY.
TELEGRAMS :— "BOOKNOTES," BOMBAY.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

	Rs. a
MADAME RECAMIER AND HER FRIENDS B. H. Noel William	5 10
NATURAL PHENOMENA. By F. A. Black ...	5 4
BUSINESS BLUE BOOK, a book for the progressive Business men and all interested in commercial knowledge, which includes every member of the community	1 12
FROM CHARING CROSS TO DELHI. By S. Parnell Kerr. Illustrated by Photographs by the author	9 3
THE ROMANTIC EAST. (Burma, Assam and Kashmir.) By Walter Del Mar, with 64 full page illustrations	7 14
INDIA. By Pierre Loti translated by George A. F. Inman, Edited by Robert Harborough Sherard	9 3
WESTERN TIBET, and the British Borderland. By Charles A. Sherring with maps and 186 illustrations from photographs	18 6
THE BATTLE OF THE SEA OF JAPAN. By Captain Nicolas Klado (of the Imperial Russian Navy), Professor at the Naval and Military Academies of St. Petersburg late Flag-Captain to Admiral Rojdestvensky, and numerous other Officers, Eye-Witnesses, and Commanders of vessels who participated in the Battles of Tsushima and Matsushima, An Authorised Translation from the Russian by J H Dickinson and F. P. Merchant With illustrations and Maps and Plans.	26 4
From Libau to Tsushima, a Narrative of the Voyage of Admiral Rojdestvensky's Fleet to Eastern Seas, including a detailed account of the Dogger Bank incident. By the late Eugene S. Politovsky	4 8
Simla Village Tales: Or Folk tales from the Himalayas. By Alice E. Dracott	4 8

THE ASIATIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. Ld.,
(IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of Rs. 25 per Share will be paid to Share-holders at the Registered Office, of the above Company, 10 Church Gate Street, from MONDAY, the 22nd October, 1906, between the hours of 12 A. M. and 4 P. M. Standard Time, on production and delivery of the Share Certificates held by the Share holders.

It is also hereby notified to those Share-holders who have not as yet applied for any one or more of the previous four distributions, to apply for the same, as the affairs of the Company will be finally wound up shortly and the unclaimed distributions will be dealt with as decided at the General Meeting which will be convened hereafter.

SASSOON DAVID,
W. R. RAE,
B. P. POCHAJEE.
BOMBAY, 22nd OCTOBER, 1906.

NOTICE.

A RETIRED GOVERNMENT OFFICER, with wide experience of Official business in various Departments, is willing to give the benefit of that experience to any Member of the Service or the Public requiring it, or to Native States, (in the form of oral or written advice, or by drawing up Representations to the Authorities) to mutual advantage. Terms moderate, according to actual time occupied. Apply to

F. R. J.,
FREKE ROAD, Fort, Bombay.

J. L. TULLOCH

HAS JUST LANDED a new Shipment of AUSTRALIAN HORSES comprising THOROUGH-BRED CHARGERS, POLO PONIES, PAIRS TEAMS, etc.

The well known Pentagon Brand will arrive by the next boat.

All communications to be Addressed to

J. L. TULLOCH,
c/o R. SCOTT & CO.,
BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES.

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FOR THE

PINNACLE SALE.

AT SITARAM BUILDINGS
Near Crawford Market.

CALL and INSPECT
BOMBAY DRAPERY STORE OF FASHION.
EVERYTHING IS A BARGAIN.

A DELIGHTED LADY EXCLAIMED :—
OH! WHAT A
LOVELY HAT!! HOW NICE!!!
HOW CHEAP!!!!

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ENGLISH CUT.
ENGLISH STYLE.
SUPERIOR FINISH.

MAXIMUM QUALITY, MINIMUM PRICE.

The latest shades and pattern in Striped Flannels all thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 30 per suit.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

ALTON & CO.,
THE NEW ENGLISH TAILORS,
75 HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld.,
2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE for one week only of Hinks Lamps, Plateware, Cutlery, Table ornaments and Porcelain at M. BRESLAUER & Co. Church Gate Street.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

FLAT Rs. 125 TO LET immediately, 5 Bed Rooms, 4 Bath Rooms, Good Verandah, 3rd Floor above Messrs Bredaur, directly open to West Breeze, owner J. P. WATSON. 1 Church Gate Street.

OFFICE Rs. 45 TO LET Cool and Quiet many years that of Mr. Carl Wallach, 1st Floor, No. 1 Church Gate Street, Apply to J. P. WATSON, the owner, 1 Church Gate Street.

WANTED HEAD MASTER for Sir C. J Ready Money, Gandevi High School. Only Graduate with teaching experience eligible. Salary Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 100. Apply to R. B. KARANJVALA, Hon. Secy., Great Western Hotel.

WANTED by the Chief Engineer, Baroda State, L. C. Es. for TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT, Salary Rs. 70 to 80. Apply immediately.

WANTED intelligent young men as OPERATORS. Apply personally with copies of testimonials to the Manager Bombay Telephone Co., Ld.

WANTED—A STOREKEEPER having experience in any Mercantile House at least for five years. Rs. 10,000. Security either Cash or Indian Guaranteed Suretyship Association Limited accepted .No 1036 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

PRESS.—DISTRIBUTORS WANTED. Apply to the FOREMAN, "The Bombay Gazette" Press.

PICTORIAL POST CARDS, in Black and White, Bromide and Coloured are to be seen at ALI MAHOMED FAZALI'S STORES, 67-68, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES.—Fresh Consignment of ARAB HORSES, POLO PONIES, etc., etc., expected every week and are on view at the stables of Messrs. ABDOOL REHMAN MIRZA & Co., Morland Rd., Byculla, Bombay.

CONTINENTAL and ENGLISH Finest Art Gold, Gem Jewellery, such as Brooches, Charms, Necklets, Rings Scarf Pins, Curb Bracelets, Perpetual Calendars, Lockets, Hall-marked Silver Jewellery and REED AND BARTON'S best Electroplated ware of the most elegant designs. Prices defying Competition. DUBASH and Co., 89, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Columbia Gramaphone with records, Harrison Knitting machine, Child's Perambulator, and Cradle. Apply No. 1010 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites, in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

ARACHAND PURSRAM RAMSWAMI DIAMOND MERCHANT and JEWELLER by appointment to H. E. the Governor of Bombay. Dealer in Carpets, Shawls, Silks and all kinds of Draperies. Also has a very fine collection of Indian, Chinese and Japanese Curios which he offers at very reasonable rates. An inspection is solicited. Head Office, 63 Meadows St., Fort, Bombay. Branch Offices : Calcutta, Rangoon and Yokohama.

ON HIRE.—DECENT VICTORIAS and reliable single Harness HORSES. Terms Moderate. Apply ANDERSON and Co., Byculla. Agents for Poona and, Mahableshwar—ADURJEE and BROTHERS.

GILDING, ELECTRO and NICKEL PLATING, Rubber Stamps, Die Sinking and Copper Plate Printing—Cheapest and most Durable—executed carefully. Also Visiting Cards, Inscription on presentation articles, Brass Sign Boards, Poons' Badges, Books and Stereos &c., made by skilled artists. NANABHAI MAHADEV and Co., Jewellers and Watch Makers, 98 Meadow St., Bombay,

5lbs. BOMBAY HULWA Rs. 3 ; 5lbs. Dates or 5lbs. Figs, Rs. 2 ; 5lbs. Apricots or 5lbs. Walnuts Rs. 2 ; 25 Apples or 25 oranges, Rs. 2 ; Carriage Paid.—TUKINA and Co, Market, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Diners served till late hours.

NEVER DESPAIR : ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, PLEURISY and PNEUMONIA INSTANTLY relieved and POSITIVELY cured by "KADI." Dr. A. L. PUSHONG writes from Lucknow :—" Kadi is a sovereign remedy for respiratory diseases, Rs. 1-8.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

STAR GILDING WORKS.—ELECTRO-PLATER and GILDERS. Cheapest and best House in the Trade. 7-10, Girgaum Road, Bombay.

WHERE DO YOU GET the best supply of Photo-materials ? At BABAJEE SAKHARAM & Co's., Esuf Buildings, opposite Goculdas T. Hospital, BOMBAY.

PREVENT CHOLERA.—LIQUOZONE makes it avoidable. Cholera germs generally get into the body through water. Use LIQUOZONE DAILY to prevent an attack.

Messrs. SULLEMAN ABDOOL WAHED & Co.—Consignment of fresh shipment of ARAB HORSES, POLO PONIES, REMOUNTS, etc., expected every week. Landing season commenced. Inspection invited at the Byculla Commission Stables, 194, Bellasis Road, Bombay.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Note Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 8038. Advt. Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain Shares Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single Copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow treet

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffussil Rs. 3 each servant. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE—Is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices. Price :—Rs. 2.

HARNESS.—Two sets of SINGLE HARNESS, for Horse 15 to 16 hands, in excellent and serviceable condition. Offers will be received by No 8048, Advt Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

BACK NUMBERS of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—During month of issue, 2 annas ; Thereafter for three months, 4 annas ; Subsequent issues Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reerence charge one Rupee.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 3 Annas. To be had at the Bombay Gazette "Office.

"LU—LU" EYE DROPS. An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for Sore, inflamed, Red and Weak Eyes, Granulated or Inflamed lids, Itching and Watering of the eyes, Scales on the lids. Intolerance of light, Corneal Ulcers, and other stubborn affections of the Eye. By an Ophthalmic Surgeon, Rs. 1.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms. Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. The Bombay Gazette "Steam Press.

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY EDITION—Issued every Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Re. 12 ; Half-yearly Re. 7 ; Quarterly Re. 4. Subscription for Foreign Rs. 15 per year. Single copies Annas 4. Postage extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following :—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, easy chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat-stands, almyrahs, large size church organ, Chubb's and Milner's safes on stand, large size Brussels carpets, square piano, hall-pillars, chandeliers. A consignment of harp, table, wall and pendant lamps burning gasoline or petrol, two 1000 candle power lamps, burners, etc., 2 foots patent adapta tables.

By order of Messrs Purshotam Vishram and Co, and on account and at the risk of Maneckjee Sorabjee Patel who traded as Messrs. R. M. Patel and Co.—

53 cases provisions biscuits, etc., consisting of Worcester sauce, biscuits, candles, sarsaparila, sozodont, shaving sticks, lucca oil, Turkey coffee, feeding bottles, Cuticura preparations, sardines, salmons, bromo papers, arrowroot, plums, oatmeal, table vinegar, jam, sunlight soap, florida water, Calvert's carbolic soap, tooth powder, etc.

AT 3 P. M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred victoria and waler horse and harness.
1 rubber-tyred second hand vis-a-vis.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 glass fronted double seated brougham.
1 Handsome rubber-tyred cabriolette with strong bay walter and harness.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Fern House (2nd floor) opposite the Tramway Company office, Colaba Causeway, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, glassware crockery, windproof-lamps, pictures, carpets etc., the property of a lady and two gentlemen.

The above is on view.

SALE AT 11 A.M.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant at 11 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Navsari Building, Hornby Road, Fort, opposite the Fire Brigade station, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture such as dining table and chairs, side board, dumbwaiter, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, marble table and tazzas, cabinet bedsteads, almirahs, marble topped dressing and wash hand tables, chest of drawers, windroof lamps, table ornaments, carpets etc., the property of H. Mooney Esq.

The property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Belvedere House" Middle Colaba (opposite the Admiralty House) 2nd floor, (behind Darah House) the very valuable and neat French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Roberts, Breslauer and others, such as dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard, dumbwaiter, drawing room, sofas and easy chairs. Cabinets, bookpress chiffonier, teapoys, brass single bedsteads, almiras, photolino presses, marble topped dressing and washband tables, sweetcorner cottage piano by Seymour Dove, Old China jars, beautifully carved panels on easels, rich table ornaments, Wind-proof lamps, Indian Carpets, fancy curtains, glassware and crockery, best plated-ware, rubber tyred victoria, bay waler horse, harness, etc., the property of R. Carruthers Esq. Marine Superintendent Bombay Persia Steam Navigation Co.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

P. S. The Victoria and horse will be sold at 4 p.m.,

AUCTION SALE of 650 Pieces single and double all wool Serge and Marino shawls, and 425 Pieces red Khaki and Army Blankets and seal skin Rugs.

On WEDNESDAY the 31st instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the concerned.

250 Pieces double all-wool serge and marino shawls of different Nos. and size 50 by 216in.

400 Pieces single all-wool serge and marino shawls of different Nos. and size 50 by 108in.

425 Pieces red khaki and army Blankets and seal skin rugs 48/58in. by 78/96in.

The above are on view,

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 29th OCTOBER, 1906.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "La Palmas," Malabar Hill, behind the Post and Telegraph Office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood E.P. household furniture, glass and crockeryware, sliding dining table and chairs large sideboard and dumbwaiter, rich Persian, carpets, table, hall, and hanging lamps, Singapore cane furniture, oil painting and engravings, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, 1 Jost patent Radio fan on stand with box complete in working order glass door almyrahs and chest of drawers, marble-top dressing and wash-hand tables, perambulator, China matting, copper utensils, etc, etc, the property of Major H. Herbert, I. M. S.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the ground floor "Dantra House" Apollo Bunder the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated ware dining table, and chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiters, drawingroom, suites, cabinets, glass door almyrahs, one handsome sweet-toned square piano glass door book cases, marble top dressing and washband tables, single and double wooden bedsteads, table and hanging lamps, copper utensils, etc. etc., the property of E. A. Beilby Esqr.

The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Horses and Ralli Cart.

Suit No. 114 of 1906.

Rahim Valli Mahomed vs. G. G. Craig.

Under instructions from the plaintiff as Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs Bennett & Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 8 a.m. (Bombay Time), sell by public Auction, at Messrs. R. Scott & Co's stables, Byculla :—

1 Black Waler mare, aged, 14.3½, a very good harness mare thoroughly confidential used to all kinds of traffic.

1 Grey Arab entire, "Random" years off, measured 13-3, W. I. T. C. for life a maiden, The above is a beautifully used pony.

1 Bicycle wheeler Ralli Cart built by Morris and Balkrishna Poona, suitable for a 14-2 to 15 hands horse.

BENNETT & CO.

BOMBAY 29th OCTOBER, 1906.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED, WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM
in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST-IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED-IRON SHEET.
Kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
KING'S BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the Information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription Rs. 12 per year. Mofussil, price per annum Rs. 15. Foreign Rs. 15 per year. Single copies Annas 4. Postage extra.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL

Of all Dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY
SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo.	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Phillippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world ; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE ; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT ; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up ..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and
Undivided Profits ..... Gold $3,393,686·99

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	City of Mexico.	San Francisco.
HongKong.	Shangai	Washington, D.C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton.
Cebu.	Penang.	Monterey.
	Panama.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager
BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/48, Church Gate Street.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.
BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ... „ 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND ..... „ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ..... „ 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

London.	Shanghai.	Tieling.	KOBE.
Lioyons	Hankow.	Newchang.	Osaka.
Lyons.	Hongkong.	Port Arthur.	Tokyo.
New York.	Tientsin.	Mukden.	Nagasaki.
San Francisco	Peking.	Tairen.	Bombay.
Seattle	Antung.	Dairen.	Moji.
Portland	Kiukiang.	Otaru.	Otaru.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England : The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld. ; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld. ; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. HARA.
Sub-Manager
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT BOMBAY

R. SCOTT & Co., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GOWALIA TANK VETERINARY STABLE AND COACH FACTORY.—Telephone No. 3042.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-3-0 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under persona supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriage painting by contract. Sale of carriages undertaken on commission.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

WANTED

A GRADUATE as ASSISTANT MASTER A.V. School Khairpur-Mirs. Pay Rs. 60 per mensem. Apply to the VAZIR KHAIRPUR State.

Khairpur Mirs, Sind.
24th October 1906.

WANTED

A SECOND HAND BOILER DIMENSIONS 30 feet by 7 feet, Working Pressure 100lbs. to square inch. Delivery December next.

Apply C. H. B. FORBES & Co.
15-17, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!!

MR. R. J. HUNTER, the oldest Horse Importer in the trade (extending over 40 years' experience) would like to bring to the notice of the public generally that he has on view at the BOMBAY STABLE Co., an excellent batch of horses comprising made pairs, single-harness horses, hacks, etc., and also eleven Polo Ponies, thoroughly broken, with I. P. A. certificates.

Fresh Consignment EXPECTED DECEMBER.

R. J. HUNTER.
BOMBAY STABLE CO.,
BYCULLA.

FOR SALE.

OWNER G

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Qaela, 4944 tons, Captain R Coope, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Sanctoria 2378 tons, Captain W Ward, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Florican, 2381 tons, Captain J L Davies, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Cable steamer Electra, Captain J V Sparks, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Sea.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Ula 3426 tons, Captain S Boon, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, with a cargo of Coal.

THE steamer Reme, 1899 tons, Captain P Tayler, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Rangoon via Karachi, with a cargo of petrolium oil.

THE F Rubattino S N Co's steamer F Ferdinand. 3842 tons Captain C Matcovich, sailed on Saturday for Kobe, with a general cargo, and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sirea, 1674 ton Captain H R Halt, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo and Miss Christopher as a passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Itinla, 3397 tons, Captain J Kilpatrick, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Shah Noor, 2783, tons, Captain H S Pilling, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and deck passengers.

THE steamer Nidderdale. 2721 tons, Captain J C Alexander sailed on Saturday for Marseilles and Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE steamer Martlake, 1787 tons, Captain F W Butler, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 17th October, with a cargo of Coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lama, 940 tons, Captain R M Outhwaite, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo, 9 cabin and 178 deck passengers.

THE Bombay Japan Line steamer Bombay Maru, 4773 tons, Captain M Isukuma arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe 27th September, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kasara, 604 tons, Captain O Sewell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh 20th October, with a general cargo 218 horses 1 cabin and 52 deck passengers

THE City Line steamer City of Veinna. 2979 tons, Captain D Morrison, sailed on the 27th instant for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and Major and Mrs E Gill as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Laudaura, 2157 tons, Captain R G Dagge, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo and Mr W Dennis and dick passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Chupra, 3954 tons, Captain, M England will sail to-day for Antwerp with a general cargo and Messrs T Corbett D Macallister, G Sim, Antone D'Costa and Angelo D'Costa and 3 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Putiala, 1929 tons Captain J Maclean, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, &c with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Assistant Surgeons Byers Cornelurs and Flamagin and wife Lt K R McCloughon Jamadar Muari Sinde, Mrs Furdoonji and 5 children and 100 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.
IN THE STREAM.

Plassy .....Capt Summers .....Transport
R I M S Lawrence .....Comdr Bowden .....R I Marine

FOREIGN NAVY.

West Virginia .....Capt C H Arnold .....U S Navy
Colorado .....Capt S A Staunton .....U S Navy
Maryland .....Capt R R Ingersoll .....U S Navy
Pennsylvania .....Capt T C McLean .....U S Navy
Bombay Maru .....3398 Iatukama .....N Y Kaisha
Cabadria Cruiser .....Eurico .....Italian Navy...

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

Faroe Torpedo Boats .....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—OCT. 27.

Ascot .....2785 Booth .....E Latham & Co
Beme .....1899 Tayler.....Shaw Wallace & Co
Dwarka .....759 Manley K'chi.....29-10M M & Co
Dwivedi .....2115 Dudley .....W J N Alderman
Electra .....Sparks.....E T Co
Glenelg .....2669 Hart .....W & A G & Co
Gert .....731 Andricsen .....F Campbell & Co
Henzada .....1249 Logan .....M M & Co
Hoelnee .....993 Barron.....Busreh.....B & P S N Co
Inverness .....2491 Charkson .....Cary Bros & Co
Itinda .....3397 Kilpatrick .....M M & Co
Kasara .....501 Sewell .....M M & Co
Lama .....940 Cuthush .....M M & Co
Lajpoora .....3124 Sharp .....M M & Co
Madura .....1273 Sewell .....M M & Co
Mortlak .....1737 Butten .....
Nawab .....2041 Tone.....T M & Co
Nander Benuin .....1329 Carter .....Shah S N Co
Shahjehan.....2366 Davison .....Shah S N Co
Shah Allum .....1918 Bevill .....Shah S N Co
Shah Noor .....2783 Pilling.....Shah S N Co
Sanctoria .....2377 Ward .....Bombay Co
Terrier .....1038 Nelson.....F F Campbell & Co
Ula .....3426 Boon .....M M & Co
Vakilvia .....2153 Reid.....W & A G & Co
Zaida .....2905 Ralt .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Terrier Nilson F F Bampbell and Co.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Dat. Agents.
A	Kaiser	1713	Holdt	.....Durban	2-11 A Strandes
B	Rahmani	1623	Storey	.....Jeddah	30-10 B & P S N Co
C&R	Crosby Hall	2596	Leary	.....N P	10-11 K N & Co
F	Putiala	1439	MacLean	.....Zbar	30-10 M M & Co
H	Afghan	1349	Lloyd	.....Stream	26-10 H C Jeoosh
K	D'Jibouti	3798	Bourcpaux	.....Havre	3-11 K N & Co
N	Caspian	2617	Young	.....Middlesbrough	31-10 R A Wills
O	Strathnevis	2308	Buchanan	.....Philadelphia	1-11 R A Willis

H W D

Indravati	515	Fakeera	.....	27-10 B S N Co
Pomani	352	Ismail	..B'dagar	30-10 B S N Co
Sabermati	524	Ahmed	..B'dagar	27-10 B S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Chupra	3954	England	...A'werp ..27-10 M M & Co
2	Liberia	2386	Kier	.....Trieste...3-11 Volkart Bros
8	Imperatrix	2353	Gherzo	.....Trieste ...1-11 A L & N Co
10&11	Marmora	3999	Laughorne	...London ..10-11 P & O Co
12	Devanha	4785	Hide	.....Shanghai.....30-10 P & O Co
15	Colombo Maru	2920	Hagns	.....Kobe .....31-10 N Y Kaisha
16	Liugs	938	Rickford	....K'chi ..29-10 M M & Co

M D D

Shah Ameer	1922	Grant	...Jadda	31-10..... Shah S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
27	Bleme s	Tayler	Rangoon, Oct 19
	Ula s	Boon	Calcutta, Oct 16
	Shah Noor s	Pilling	Jeddah, Oct 15
28	Electra (cable ship)	Sparks	From Sea.
	Lama s	Cuthush	Karachi, Oct 26
	Kasara s	Sewell	Busreh, Oct 21
	Bombay s	Hudson	Kobe, Sept 27
	Mortlake s	Butten	Calcutta, Oct 17
	Calabria Italian Cruiser	Enrico	Colombo, Oct 24

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	City of Vienna s	Morrison	Liverpool, &c
	E F Ferdinand s	Matcovich	Kobe
	Londaura s	Diggs	Calcutta
	Persia s	Haughton	London
	Nidderdale s	Alexander	Antwerp, &c
28	Sanctoria s	Ward	Calcutta
	Queda s	Coope	Calcutta
	Itinda s	Kilpatrick	Karachi
	Florican s	Davies	Calcutta
	Sirea s	Holt	Rangoon

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—
Steamer Pittala, Macleau, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Chupra, England, for Antwerp.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Marmora, for London.
" Lama, for Colombo

CALCUTTA.
ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Names.	From
24	Sinabada	J H Benson	Chittagong
	Loch Tay	J Stephen	Bombay
	Katoria	E G M Dickinson	Chittagong

DEPARTURES.

25	Tranquebar	J Thomson	Dundee
	Arnatoon Apear	E Fey	Hongkong
	Sitesia	L Stabilie	Porto
	Feroozi	A B Watson	Bombay

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line Steamer Reichsing left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 26th inst via Mombassa and Gon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCT. 27.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—2 bales hemp E Gomerszy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—13 casks guts W H Nebel and Co ; 2 bales cotton The Bombay Co.

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—502 cwt linseed Ralli Bros

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nidderdale s—3960 cwt linseed J Fachisi ; 3515 cwt linseed 1620 cwt mowraseed 1100 cwt teelseed 1000 cwt poppyseed Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Colombo Maru s—350 bales twist The M B Kaisha.

Devanha s—62 cwt jardaloo H Rowji ; 37 cwt jardaloo E Ellias and Co ; 200 bales twist and 159 cwt dry fruit M M Esaibhoy ; 24 cwt dry fish R Dhanji and Co ; 24 chests opium N Phiroz ; 10 chests opium C Bomonji and Co ; 30 chests opium Phirozsha 3 Petel and Co ; 400 bales twist The M B Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—500 bales twist N Phiroz ; 10 chest opium E D Sassoon and Co ; 500 bales twist R Canji and Co.

Colombo Maru s—500 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Colombo Maru s—900 bales cotton The M B Kaisha.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY,

DEATHS.

SETTNA—October 27, at his residence at Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay, Mr. Rustomjee Dossabhoy Settna, (of Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand and Wadia), aged 75. Deeply regretted by a very large circle of relatives and friends.

MIRZA.—October 26, Mr. Mirza Hoosseinkhan B, A., J. P., Solicitor. Age 56. Funeral leaves Victoria Cross Lane, Byculla at 9 a.m. (S. T.) to-day, for the Persian Cemetery opposite the Marine Lines Station.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DOMINY.—October 23, at Mim Tea Estate, Darjeeling, the wife of A. T. Dominy, of a daughter.

HUNTER—October 24, at Rai Bareli, Oudh, the wife of Captain T Hunter, I. M. S., Civil Surgeon of a son.

HENDLEY—October, 17, at Sangor, C. I., the wife of Major A. G. Hendley, I. M. S., of a son.

LANCEFIELD-STAPLES.—October, 22, at their residence No. 87 Elliott Road, to Mr. and Mrs. William Lancefield-Staples, of a son.

MURPHY—October 5, at Dinapore, the wife of J. Horrocks Murphy, Survey of India, of a son.

NICHOLLS.—October, 21, at Simla, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel A. Nicholls, 55th Coke's Rifles, F. F., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CAMERON—GRAM.—October 18, at St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. G. J. Cheer, M. A., B. D, Hugh Cameron of Calcutta, to Alice Ellen Oram, of Davis Road, Lahore.

DEATHS.

BROWNE—October 22, at Ghazipur, Charles Alan eldest son of C. A. Browne, (late N. I. Salt Department) aged 27 years. Deeply mourned.

DEEPHOLTS.—Charles Fredrick Deefholts, Pleader, H. G. Court of Small Causes, Calcutta and Municipal Commissioner, Ward No. 18 (Hastings), aged 58 years.

FERRAR.—October, 13, at Fort Munro, Sulaiman Hills, from heart failure, Evelyn, the beloved wife of Captain M. Ll. Ferrar, Indian Army, Punjab Commission.

RUBBING "VEGETINE" KILLS THE PAIN.

"VEGETINE" is the latest discovery in Scientific Pharmacy. It is a salve or Ointment manufactured from VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS ONLY. It can be used for every purpose where a healing Ointment is indicated and also as a Liniment or Embrocation.

FOR Eczema ; Pimples ; Sunburn ; Freckles.

FOR Cuts ; Bruises ; Burns ; Scalds ; Piles ; Boils.

FOR Sciatica ; Rheumatism ; Stiff Joints ; Muscular Pains.

12 As. per pot.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

THE CHEMISTS,

Kemp & Co.

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 58m. ; Sun sets, 5h. 29m. High water, 9-40m., 10-10a. Low water, 3-15m. 3-46a.
High Court, Appellate Side, vacation sitting, 11-30a. m.
Presidency Mills, Marine Street, 3-30 p.m. S. T.
Concert by the Band of the American Squadron, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails especially superscribed for Singapore, China, and Japan per extra s. s. "Colombo Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. to-morrow 30th instant, Parcel mail for Japan closes at 5-30 p. m. on the same day.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Devanha" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. also to-morrow.

ROBBING A YOUNGSTER.—Ananta, a Hindu lad about ten years old, went to school on the 25th instant as usual on the Kalbadevi Road. While returning home about 7 o'clock in the evening the boy told his father, Parasram Succaram, a clerk in the B. I. S. N. Company, that a man whom he did not know met him on the road and took him as far as the Bandstand, and removed all the ornaments on his person, and disappeared. The father has reported the matter to the Police. The ornaments were worth about Rs. 55.

BANQUET TO MR. JUSTICE DINSHAH DAVAR.—A congratulatory banquet to Mr. Justice Dinshah Davar will be given by the solicitors of Bombay at the Taj Mahal Hotel on the 5th prox. A Committee, consisting of the Hon. Mr. Leslie Crawford, Mr. Hormusjee N. Vakil, Mr. Nanu N. Kothare, and Mr. Mirza has been formed for the purpose. The dinner given in Mr. Davar's honour on Saturday evening at the Elphinstone Club—a high class Parsee Club—was largely attended and proved a brilliant function, quite beyond the anticipations of those who organised it.

THE AMERICAN SQUADRON BAND.—To-night at 9-30 o'clock (S. T.) by kind permission of Rear-Admiral Brownson and Officers, an Instrumental Concert will be given at the Town Hall by the Band of the United States Armoured Cruiser Squadron, in aid of the Building Fund of that excellent institution, the Young Men's Christian Association. It appears that the cost of the structure in Wodehouse Road is Rs. 1,60,000, of which sum only Rs. 80,000 have been collected up to now ; the institution is therefore in deficit as to the other moiety of Rs, 80,000. The management have arranged this concert to help towards reducing the debit, and will be glad to receive donations, as well, which will be thankfully acknowledged by Mr. McWhirter, the popular General-Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. The concert to-night will afford lovers of music an opportunity of being entertained and at the same time contributing to a good cause. The prices for seats are Rs. 4, 3, 2 and 1, and they can be booked at the Music Saloon of Messrs. Seymour Dove & Co.

SON-IN-LAW COMPLAINS.—At the Esplanade Polic Court, on Saturday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Tayler charged Framji R. Powvalla, with stealing the property of his son-in-law, Naoroji P. Bambot, a cook. The Police Officer in charge of the case said he did not wish to press the charge. Accused pleaded that certain garments belonging to his daughter, (wife of the complainant) were missing and in the interest of his daughter he thought he should try and save the remaining. The steel trunk, which contained those garments, belonged to the complainant. Mr. Dadabhoy H. Katrak, pleader, happened to be in Court at the time, and his Worship asked him to depose as to the custom prevalent amongst the Parsees regarding the custody of a daughter's garments by her father, after she was married. The evidence having been recorded his Worship remarked that the matter should not have been brought before the Court. The trunk was returned to the complainant while the clothes were allowed to remain in accused's possession. The accused was convicted of stealing the trunk and sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment.

PARSIS IN THE PERSIAN PARLIAMENT.—A London correspondent writes :—Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree has sent a message to the *Times*, which should be of interest to the Parsis of Bombay. As your readers are aware, the Persian Zoroastrians were for many years subjected to grave civil and religious disabilities, and the improvement of their condition during the last few years has been due in some degree to the active interest of Major Molesworth Sykes and other British representatives in Persia. The great change in the status of these few surviving adherents of the ancient faith of Persia is shown by the decision of His Majesty the Shah to give them direct representation upon the National Council now being formed. Sir M. M. Bhownaggree has received a telegram from the Persian Zoroastrians informing him that Arbab Jamshid, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Teheran, has been elected as their representative. On his own behalf and that of the Parsis in this country, Sir Mancherjee telegraphed to the Shah on Tuesday, expressing their gratification at the choice of Mr. Jamshid and their gratitude that their co-religionists are to be represented in the new Parliament.

MOTOR CAR REPAIRS of all kinds undertaken by the Paris India Worksbops.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

Twelfth Extra Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 27.

Farewell Poona. The Poona Racing Season extending over a period of three months and embracing seven first class, one closed and twelve extra meetings has been brought to a close this afternoon. During these twenty days one-hundred and thirty-three races have been run and a sum of about Rs. 1,58,000 has been given away in prizes to the winners and the placed horses. Large fields contested for the stakes in most of the races and we were afforded the exhibition of several brilliant feats of horsemanship with close and artistic finishes. Only one single race out of the above large number was a walk over and it speaks volumes to the sportsmanship of the Western Presidency when it is mentioned that this was the first W. O. for the last many years. During this long period there were two dead heats. Only two objections were laid against the winners for hustling out the next horse, one of which in the closed meeting was upheld on enquiry and the other that in the eighth extra was over-ruled. No accidents of a serious nature either to horse or jockey happened here but incidents were not wanting, one of which the regrettable episode of the Pony Champion chase marred the proceeding to a certain extent. Sport in Poona or in Bombay never suffers for want of an appreciative audience and in Poona as in past years we had large gatherings to witness the racing. To entertain them there were their friends the bookmakers offering tempting odds. The booky succeeded for a time to set his large clientele rejoicing and weeping by turns but latterly luck was dead upon the punters and on the whole the ringmen had the better of the backers, thanks to some bad upsets. The weather throughout was bright and fine. The management also left nothing to be desired and so unhesitatingly, the Poona Racing Season can be pronounced a thorough success.

To-day's card was perhaps the poorest of the season and an equally poor audience assembled to witness its solution. Though the entries were meagre, the character of the racing and the couple of fine finishes it produced were a worthy accompaniment to the long list of previous good records. Out of the six races, three were closed races open only to G. Rs. Vining must be considered the hero of the afternoon for his brilliant capture of the Good Bye plate and the final plate, the former of which he wrested from Robinson under the eyes of the stand. The Arab Consolation plate was Kamad's haul, and it comes on the last day of the season as a fitting tribute to the native talent. Amongst the gentlemen, Captain Hopwood, Mr. Willoughby and Mr. Passey divided the honors amongst them, one apiece. The betting race of the day was the Goodbye plate in which Scimitar, Vedas, late Jahandar and Plassey were made favourites. The public apparently had a justification for patronizing the first two for they finished as first and second. In the rest of the races the odds on favourites were very small and were always being rubbed off the board whenever there was a little rush for it. The last day adds another to the long list of disappointments of the punter but if he goes home with empty pockets, he will at least have the satisfaction that he lost his money after a struggle and that he has witnessed some splendid sport.

Welter Consolation Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100, third, Rs. 50. For Arabs 14 hands and under which have not won flat race value Rs. 150 or over, since 31st March 1906. 14 hands to carry 11st, W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March 1904, race value Rs. 100 or over, once 4lbs., twice, 7lbs., oftener, 12lbs. Distance 1/2 Mile.

Captain Price's b a h Hopeful 11st 11lb...Capt Hopwood 1
Mr. Morrison's g a g Tigris 10st 5lbs (carried 10st 6lbs) .....Major Brown 2
Lt Col Abud's b a h Musket 10st .....Mr Raban 3
Mr Gillies' b a h Saimoo 9st 11lbs.....Mr Willoughby 4

Also ran :—Banjo 10st 3lbs, Scamew 10st 8lbs (carried 10st 9lbs), Surhid 10st 2lbs, Short Price 8st 12lbs (carried 9st 3lbs).

Betting ; 2 to 1 on Hopeful, 7 to 2 against Musket, 12 to 1 each Saimoo, Scamew, Tigris and Surhid, 20 to 1 Banjo and 50 to 1 Short Price.

The Race :—On release from gate Tigris took lead at once and after a furlong was displaced by Hopeful, who maintaining his front position won easily by three quarters of a length, four lengths separated the second and third. Time—55 2/5 seconds.

Winner trained by C Bleach.

The Final Welter Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second Rs. 100 ; third Rs. 50. A Welter Handicap for Horses, which have not won flat race, value Rs. 400 or over. Distance.—7 furlongs.

Mr Willoughby's b aus g The Moxchim 10st 7lbs Owner 1
Mr C W Lyon's br aus g The Earl 11st 13lbs Mr Raban 2
Captain West's chaus g Cracksman 9st 11lbs Mr Passy 3

Betting:—5 to 4 on The Earl, 5 to 4 against The Moschim and 6 to 1 Cracksman.

The Race :—The Earl led The Moschim to the three furlongs where The Earl was shut up and The Moschim drew to the front and keeping his lead, he won by one and three quarters lengths. Cracksman who got left at the start made an attempt up the straight to capture second place unsuccessfully and finished half a length off The Earl. Time 1 min 37 2/5 secs.

Winner trained by owner.

The Good Bye Plate.—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under. Distance.—5 furlongs.

Mr R R S' b a h Scimitar 8st .....Vining 1
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's ch a h Vedas 8st 7lbs.....Robinson 2
Messrs M Goolamally S Mahomed, A A Saif and L K Kapadia's b a h Settler 7st .....Melsom 3
Mr P B Avasia's bl a h Sabig 8st 9lbs .....Ames

Also ran :—Bandit II 9st 10lbs, Vasco 9st, Osborne 7st 7lbs, Plassy 6st 12lbs (carried 7st 2lbs), Shanwar 6st 10lbs (carried 7st) Turn of Luck 6st 10lbs (carried 7st 7lbs).

Betting :—3 to 1 against Scimitar, 7 to 2 each Vedas and Plassy, 6 to 1 settler, 7 to 1 Osborne, 8 to 1 each Bandit II and Sabig, 12 to 1 Shanever and 15 to 1 each Vasco and Turn of Luck.

The Race :—From a good start, Vedas showed out at the head of the field lying in a bunch till the quarter mile where Sabig and Settler joined him. Turning into the straight Vedas was again leading, but Scimitar coming with a rush displaced him in front of the stand and latter won by half a length. Three quarters of length divided Vedas and Settler who were placed second and third and Sabig was a good fourth. Time 1min 8 2/5 secs.

Winner trained by Byramji.

The Final Plate.—Winner Rs. 500, 2nd Rs. 200 3rd Rs. 100. For Horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 100, or over. W. A. & C. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr John Morris.....br aus g Vocalist by Predominant Votaress 8st 8lbs ..... Vining 1
Mr North's b aus g Greenstone 9st ..... Ames 2
Mr G K's br aus g Falstaff 8st 11lbs..... Robinson 3
Mr North's b e m Hermitage 9st. ..... A Hoyt 4

Also ran :—Sir Galahad by Galashiels Cantire 7st 10lbs.

Betting ;—3 to 1 on Vocalist, 4 to 1 against Greenstone, 6 to 1 each Hermitage and Falstaff and 10 to 1 Sir Galahad.

The Race :—In starting Trahan got hung up in the ropes and was unhorsed, while his horse Sir Galahad came gallopping home by himself. The start was at once cancelled.

The machine being broken the horses were sent away with a flying start—Hermitage went to front at once and was leading upto the bend where Vocalist drew up level to him closely followed by Greenstone. Turning into the straight, Hermitage fell back, and Vocalist staying out a strong challenge from Greenstone, won after a fine race home by a head. Two lengths was the distance between the second and the third. Time not taken.

Winner trained by Byramji.

Arab Consolation Plate.—Winner Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100 ; third, Rs. 50. For Arabs which have not won flat race value Rs. 100 or over. W. A. Distance —7 furlongs.

Mr D L Khimjee's b a h Remembrance 7st 3lbs Kamad 1
Messrs G H S Mahomed and A A Saif's b a h Marvellous 7st 3lbs..... A Hoyt 2
Mr A K Readymoney's b a h Mudlool 8st 11lbs Ames 3
Mr A Rehman's b a h Archer 8st 5lb ..... Omarkhan 4

Also ran :—Kummar 8st 11lbs, Bourbon 8st 5lbs, Canter 8st 5lbs.

Betting ; 6 to 4 on Remembrance, 3 to 1 against Kummar, 5 to 1 Marvellous, 10 to 1 each Mudlool and Canter, 20 to 1 Bourbon and 30 to 1 Archer.

The Race :—Canter led the field from the start to the three furlongs with Marvellous and Remembrance close up. Down the straight Remembrance came through and won cantering away by one and a half lengths, half a length between the second and the third. Time 1 min. 42 sec.

Winner trained by S Kassam.

The Subalterns' Handicap.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second Rs. 100 ; third, Rs. 50. A Welter Handicap for Arabs which have not won flat race, value Rs. 200 or over, since 31st March 1906.

Major Leslie's g a h Let Go late Breadaway 10st 8lbs .....Mr Passy 1
Captain J C MacSwiney's b a h Milo 14, 9st 13lbs Mr Willoughby 2
Mr W Orr Paterson's g a h Mishall 11st 7lbs...Owner 3
Mr C E Tayleur's b a h Whiteface 11st ..... Captain Hopwood 4

Also ran :—St Gris 11st 2lbs, Martini 9st 8lbs.

Betting :—5 to 4 on Whiteface, 3 to 1 against Let go, 6 to 1 each Mishall, St Gris and Martini and 10 to 1 Milo.

The Race :—Milo showed out at once with Whiteface in the second place while Mishall was lying last at the quarter mile. Let Go drew up level to the field and at the bend headed the field and won cantering in by five lengths between the second and the third. Time 1 min. 27 Sec.

Winner trained privately.

THE JUBBULPORE RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBBULPORE, OCTOBER 27.

The racing was of a very interesting character. The card of eight events was continued to-day and the attendance, included all the leading officials and ladies as also the well-known Raja Goculdass and his sons. The chief event of the day was the Dwarf Chase which brought out six starters, all of whom got round safely without mishap, except as to the different backers' expectations. The Chase Course in the opinion of good Judges and well-known cross-country riders is an ideal one. Every fence is a substantial and strong one that must be negotiated, and no chances can be taken with them as with the flimsy contrivances existing on most of the courses. Captain Barrett made splendid efforts to-day on Mr Scott's animals, but the handicappers allotments were effectual against his chances. With one exception (and, perhaps this is as it ought to be) as others are thus enabled to have to look in. One serious drawback to the racing here is that not half the people in the enclosure can see any race all through, and it will be a great boon if the Kour Saheb can be induced to present the public with a much-needed Stand.

STEWARDS PURSE.

Reynard's Vienard 11st 4lbs.....Owner 1
J D Scott's Duplex II 11st 4lbs.....Capt Barrett 2
Major Moore's Half-crown 11st..Captain Hughes 3

Also ran.—Daroji 11st 4lbs and the Unit 8st.

Betting—Evens Duplex, 6 to 4 against Vienard, 5 to 1 each on Daroji, Half-a-crown, 10 to 1 The Unit.

In the lottery the nett value was Rs. 570. Vienard sold for Rs. 100; Duplex Rs 50; Daroji Rs. 45 ; Half-a-crown Rs. 30; the Unit Rs 5.

The Race Duplex showed out from the start and attended by Vienard led for a furlong, when Vienard came to the front and maintaining this advantage to the end won by a length; three lengths between second and third—Time 1 min 20 4/5 secs.

CONSOLATION RACE.

Captain Goodfellow's Blue Bell 8st .....Bennett 1
J D Scott's Lady Viola, 12st 12lbs (Captain Barrett 2
Macan's Aileen 9st 4lbs carried 9st 5lbs Captain Hughes 3

Also ran.—Merry Duchess 6st 7lbs (carried 7st 6lbs ;) Dynamite (6st carried 7st 3lbs) ; Banzai 6st (carried 9st 2lbs.)

Betting—Evens Aileen; 2 to 1 against each Blue Bell and Lady Viola and 15 to 1 on the others.

In lottery nett value Rs 530. Aileen sold 115 ; Lady Viola Rs 30; Blue Bell Rs 20; and the others lesser sums.

The race—Merry Duchess and Blue Bell led from Lady Viola till at the quarter mile when the latter displaced Merry Duchess and after a great race Home between Blue Bell and Lady Viola, the former staying out won by a length with three lengths between the second and third. Time 1 min. 7 secs.

DWARF CHASE.

Hallifax's Black Pearl 11st 8lbs. carried 11st 9lbs).....Mr Abbay 1
Y. D. Scott's Mary Jane 11st 8lbs Captain Barret. 2
Johnstone's Young Rake 10st 6lbs, (carried 10st 7lbs) Captain Johnson 3

Also ran.—Small Scotch 11st 4lbs. Gunboat 9st 3lbs. Carried 9st 8lbs, French Maid 8st 10lbs. Carried 9st 8lbs.

Betting.—6 to 4 against each Mary Jane and Black Pearl ; 2 to 1 Small Scotch ; 6 to 1 Young Rake and 15 to 1 all the others.

In the lottery, nett value, Rs. 530 Black Pearl sold for Rs. 150 ; Mary Jane Rs. 75 ; Small Scotch Rs. 40 and the others for trifling sums.

The Race.—Black Pearl was at once taken to the front and fencing perfectly she showed the way with a clear lead, followed next in order by Small Scotch and Mary Jane, the rest lying further in the rear. Coming round the turn at the bottom of the Chase Course, Small Scotch was displaced by Mary Jane who, however, could not get on anything like terms with the leader who beautifully ridden won by ten lengths, there being fifteen lengths between the second and third. Time 3 mts. 35 secs.

HOWABAGH PLATE.

J. D. Scott's Duplex 12st 7lbs....Captain Barrett 1
Major Logan Homes Belleolaf 9st carried 9st 2lbs .....Captain Hughes 2
Captain William's Chatter-box 9st.....Barrett 3

Also ran:—Salandt 7st 12lbs ; Guilt 7st 7lbs ; Nigam 8st 11lbs.

Betting—Evens Duplex 2 to 1 against each Chatterbox and Belleolaf ; 6 to 1 Nigam and 10 to 1 the others.

In the lottery nett value Rs. 630, Belleolaf sold for Rs. 90, Duplex Rs.55, Chatter Box Rs. 45, Nigam Rs. 25, and the others for trifling sums.

The Race—Chatterbox jumped off in the front and followed by Guilt and Duplex made every post a winning post with the result that when Duplex caught up near the distance post Chatterbox failed to make any struggle and Duplex won by a length from Belleolaf who stayed out Chatter Box by half a length. Time 1min. 22-3/5secs.

EASTERN PLATE.

Johnstone's Begum 7st 11lbs (carried 7st 13lbs).....Barrett 1
J D Scott's Esmeralda 12st 12lbs .....Captain Barrett 2
Gwyther's Card Account 10st (carried 10st 3lbs).....Captain Johnson 3
Johnstone's Bob Major 10st 12lbs.....Mr. Fail 4

Also ran—Catapult 10st 10lbs carried 10st 12lbs, K C 10st, Jal 9st 4lbs, Eager 9st 4lbs carried 10st 13lbs ; Betty 7st 7lbs ; Hopeful II 7st 2lbs, Flash Light 7st carried 8st 7lbs.

Betting—2 to 1 on Esmeralda, 3 to 1 against each K C and Begum, and 5 to 1 each Card Account and Catapult, 6 to 1 Batty, Bob Major Right and Hopeful and 10 to 1 on the others.

In lottery nett value Rs. 715. Esmeralda sold for Rs. 180, Betty Rs. 55, Catapult Rs. 50, Begum Rs. 35, Card Account Rs. 20 and the others for lesser sums.

The Race:—Begum attended by Card Account and Esmeralda led from the start and despite their efforts up to the straight, she kept going and won comfortably by one and a half length with one length between the second and third. Time 55 secs.

Hog Hunters Cup.

Abbay's Timoor 11st 7lbs .....Owner 1
Dunlop's Fly Away, 11st 7lb.....Mr Durham 2
Reynards Ruapehu 11st 7lb.....Owner 3

Also ran—Boxer 11st. 7lb., The Unit 11st 7lb., Vera 11-7.

Betting :—2 to 1 on Timoor ; 2 to 1 against Ruapehu ; 4 to 1 Fly Away, 8 to 1 Boxer, and 10 to1 the others

In lottery nett value Rs. 720, Timoor sold for Rs. 245, Ruapehu Rs, 125 and the others for nominal prices.

The Race—Ruapehu held a slight lead from Timoor till he tired away at the distance, and Timoor followed by Fly Away, came away and won easily by two lengths by the three lengths between the second and third. Time 1min. 24 secs.

Sandwiched in between the third and fourth races was the Nursery Plate for two year old fillies bred and owned by the local millionaire Raja Goculdass and Rai Bahadur Bulubdass and the Kour Sahib Jewandass for three furlongs catch weights. Six started and after a good race the mare named She ridden by Mr Reynard won by one and half length in 43 seconds.

CRICKET.

GOWD SARASWAT C. C. "THE CHAMPION FOR THIS YEAR."

This Club has shown better prospects this year having arranged 17 fixtures, out of which 11 were played, the result being 10 won and 1 drawn. Thus the Sarasawats are undoubtedly to be congratulated upon their Championship for this year. They played against the best Hindu Clubs, viz., Hindu Gymkhana, Young Hindus and the Friends Union and gave them each a good beating.

The following are the batting and bowling averages :—

BATTING AVERAGES.

	No. of Innings played.	Times not out.	Highest Innings.	Total Runs.	Average.
M Damodar	7	2	43*	213	42·60
K V Kaikini	9	2	42*	68	22·66
J N Dewoolkar	11	1	60	125	12·50
G B Hegde	10	1	33	104	11·34
V S Rangnekar	6	1	22	46	9·20
S N Nerurkar	6	0	26	46	7·66
M G Kanvinde	7	3	11	28	7·00
A V Sakhardande	7	0	13	49	3·71
G B Gothankar	8	1	7*	11	5·00
D V Sakhardande	5	2	5	15	5·00
N S Wagh	3	0	13	15	5·00
V D Pai	10	0	10	45	4·50
D K Telang	4	0	3	5	1·25

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	No. of Innings played.	Overs.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
G B Hegde	4	32·2	55	15	3·7
D K Telang	4	21·4	54	12	4·6
M G Kanvinde	8	101	202	37	5·4
S N Nerurkar	3	22	59	8	7·3

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[illegible] have just added to our stock a collection of these now very fashionable and up-to-date ornaments, and inspection to our establishment is respectfully invited.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, OCT. 29, 1906.

THE EDUCATION BILL AND THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

It seems certain that the Government are prepared to admit considerable amendments in their Education Bill at the hands of the House of Lords. The vapourings of the more uncompromising opponents will hardly prevent the sane-minded ministers of the day from accepting a reasonable compromise. Since the Bill was first introduced and read in the Commons the attitude of the Government has changed for the better in response to the expression of a very strong feeling on the subject by the country. The Church has made her voice heard as the Church of the nation and has been organising her forces to resist the attacks of a somewhat militant Liberalism. Meetings and demonstrations have been held throughout the land and even the long-headed Lancashire men have made their famous pilgrimage to London as a sort of recantation for having gone over in a body to the Liberal side at the last election. Thinking people free from sectarian animosity while admitting that the non-conformists in rural districts had grievances under the Act of 1902, regard the Act of 1906 as tending to create grievances as great or worse on the opposite side. The privileges of the Church might surely be curtailed without creating counter privileges on the side of the Church's opponents. After all, the Church of England is the Established Church of the Nation, and she embraces more Englishmen than all the other Churches put together. The historic Church of England virtually created the English Nation in those far off days of the Heptarchy when the Church was the only effectual bond of unity between the separate Kingdoms. The Church, more than any other body, secured to Englishmen their liberty, and the heads of the Church took the lead at Runnymede. The creation of a parliament was very largely the work of the Church in days when she contained all the light and learning and most of the independence in the country. She again founded the English Universities and nursed them into greatness ; she laid the beginnings of secondary education ; and she, for years, carried on almost single-handed, the work of elementary education for which the State until 1870 admitted no responsibility. In consideration of these invaluable services, it is rather hard that the Church should be despoiled of her 10,000 schools without some adequate concessions, and the concessions to be offered by the existing Bill can hardly, by any impartial person, be described as adequate. It is therefore with satisfaction that we feel the air charged with a spirit of compromise. The House of Lords, we are confident, will be permitted by the great body of moderate Liberals to make certain necessary changes in the Bill. The Lords will be supported by the country in exercising their function of impartial critic, and in expunging such clauses as would, if passed into law, create a standing grievance on the side of the Church and thereby prevent the Act from effecting a real settlement such as all true educationalists desire.

We may here indicate the lines along which the House of Lords may be expected to work. It must be premised that no considerable body of people desires secularism in education and that the country still is too Christian to contemplate such a settlement of the difficulty. It can also be taken for granted that a greater unification in the educational system is eminently desirable. Thirdly, it must be admitted that there exist grounds of objection against the Act of 1902 sufficient to warrant a new settlement giving greater consideration to non-conformists but at the same time offering more secure safeguards to the religious education which the Church demands than are provided for in the Bill as framed by the present Government. There undoubtedly exists a deep-rooted regard and affection for the old parish schools of the English towns and villages even on the part of many who are very indifferent Churchmen. The poor do not, as a rule, understand the details of the present controversy, but they are perfectly clear on one point, viz : their knowledge of what the parish schools have been to generations of the inhabitants. Hence the necessity of dealing a less severe blow against the Church Schools if the Government do not wish to permanently alienate a very great part of the nation. An effort should therefore be made by the House of Lords to preserve for these schools a completer liberty of carrying out the religious teaching of the Church than Mr. Birrell's Bill would permit. That the educational system may be of a more perfectly national and uniform type, the voluntary or non-provided schools, whether belonging to the English Church or the Church of Rome should certainly be placed more completely under the state educational authorities, i.e. the county and borough councils. That the main Non-conformist grievance may be removed denominational teaching, indeed, if necessary, all religious teaching, should cease to be chargeable on the rates and should be provided for by the private efforts of the religious body concerned. The West Riding judgment has indeed declared that the ratepayers are not under the obligation to provide for denominational teaching according to the present Law. The Act of 1902 ceases under this construction to press unfairly on the Non-conformists, and the need for fresh legislation would seem to be very slight. If a new Act must be passed, however, it should give definite statutory authority to the principle enunciated by the West Riding judgment. But in return for the obligation of providing their own religious teaching, the denominations who formerly owned and managed the non-provided schools should be free to arrange for the greatest portion of the religious teaching themselves, The present Bill enacts that the simple Bible teaching of the provided or Board schools shall form the main part of the religious education henceforth to be given in the non-provided schools. The denominations concerned are to receive facilities for giving their own teaching too limited to be of any value. But the Church most rightly maintains the impossibility of teaching the Bible as a philosophical or ethical book without explanation coloured by the doctrines of the Church. Moreover the present Bill requires the syllabus or the simple Bible teaching to be prescribed by the local Education authorities, and these authorities are most unlikely to show discrimination in drawing up the programmes for their schools. Some school Boards in the past, e. g. those of the London County Council, have prescribed a syllabus which no Churchman can object to. Others have ordered the omission of whole chapters in the Bible without due cause.

This Local Authority Religion, as it has been well called, could not in the nature of things be objected to so long as it was only applied to the schools built and supported by the local authorities, i. e, the Board Schools. It is by the extension of this amorphous system to the Church Schools that Mr. Birrell's measure has roused such indignation, and in the direction of restricting this extension, the Lords will be faced by their most difficult problem. They must then both insist that the denominational teaching shall be safeguarded from the possibly anti-ecclesiastical attacks of the Local Authority, and they must restrict the extention of the Local Authority Religion in areas where Church feeling predominates. Clause IV., which provides for extended facilities in urban areas, must be remodelled so as to become a real benefit to the Church. At present it allows that extra denominational teaching can be given at certain schools on the applieation of four-fifths of the parents concerned. But in practice it will be difficult to make good this application as a poll will be entailed and it is notoriously difficult to drive the people to a poll even in a cause which they have at heart. Finally the Lords must insist that the ordinary school teacher shall be permitted if he choose to give the denominational teaching of the Church when the majority of the parents concerned are members of the Church. The Government seeks to abolish all tests, but by forbidding the teacher to give the religious teaching which he may be well competent and anxious to give, it imposes a new test hardly less inequitable than the old. We may confidently expect that on some or all of these points the Lords will amend the present Bill in the interests of fairplay. If they succeed in effecting a workable compromise between the principles enuncianted by the Government to please their Non-conformist supporters and those insisted on by the two most powerful denominations on the other side, the National Church and the Church of Rome, then we may at last witness the extinction of a controversy which has so much hampered English elementary education for a whole generation.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND MR. BANNERJEE.

The Secretary of State for India, in the House of Commons on Friday fully justified the attitude of this journal towards recent events on the other side of India, when he answered the questions of Mr. J. D. Rees, a retired Indian Civilian. Asked whether he did not intend to publish a report on the so-called coronation of Mr. Bannerjee, Mr. Morley replied in the negative, as he thought sufficient publicity had already been given to it. Mr. Morley would have still remained within the bounds of strict truthfulness had he said "too much had been made of the incident." Indeed we shall not be surprised if the fuller accounts of Parliamentary proceedings, which will reach India by the mail, show that Mr. Morley expressed himself more forcibly than the brief telegraphic summary informs us. Far too much was made of the absurd affair—much more than would have been, had it not happened in the "silly season" which in England is devoted to the record of minor natural phenomena. It was a godsend to Indian journals, devoid of a sense of their own responsibility and a knowledge of what is a common occurrence in any one of the many institutions maintained by the State and by private charity, for the treatment of the insane. There are hundreds of lunaties in this country, as in others, who imagine themselves kings and potentates, and promenade in paper or floral crowns, and thousands of sympathetic people who delight in humouring them. But there is no more reason to treat them seriously, as would-be usurpers or as wilfully seditious persons, than there is in the case of Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee. To our mind there is no question which was the less culpable—Mr. Bannerjee, or the journalists who made so much of his vagaries. Did Mr Bannerjee do any more harm than anyone of the numerous inmates of Colaba Asylum ? Some of our contemporaries did ; for they alarmed nervous people at Home, whose fears led them to foresee another Sepoy Revolt and to find in prevailing conditions a parallel to those immediately preceding the Mutiny. But in India we know there is no more unrest at the present moment than a single battalion of British Infantry could deal with in half an hour, or than a regiment of Gurkhas would delight in undertaking any half-holiday afternoon. There is not nearly so much as permanently prevails in Ireland, and as to the seditious writings of insignificant vernacular journals, the whole of their insane vapourings do not constitute so much cause for uneasiness as the Union Jack incident at Dublin the other day. The real enemies to the British rule in India are the so-called friends of India in England, and Government would do well, when it finds action necessary, if ever it does, to deal with our "friends" first. Concerning Mr. Bannerjee's allegations as to the ingredients of "size" in Manchester goods, we think there are sufficient merchants in this country to dispel any belief in the assertion. But we may count on this fairly safely—that if Manchester is so adversely affected as we are asked to believe, it will not be slow to put pressure on Government. The Government of India regards the present aspect of affairs with becoming equanimity. It is able to attach as much importance to the burblings of certain of our contemporaries as is called for ; otherwise there might have been more than one Anglo-Indian journalist called upon to answer charges under Section 153 (a) of the Indian Penal Code.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute at Byculla is one of the institutions which might well find imitators. While everything must be done to prevent the death of the indigenous arts of India, there are many other arts which may well find a home here and it is for this purpose that the institute exists. During the past year, according to the recently issued report, six subjects were adopted for courses of instruction, namely, mechanical engineering, textile manufacture, electrical engineering, sheet metal working, enamelling and technical chemistry. This list, by no means exhausts the needs of India, but each is a desirable subject for instruction in a city like Bombay. With the steady industrial growth, has come a demand for skilled labour which cannot always be satisfied, and on account of the increase in the number of engineering projects, this is especially so in this branch of work. The Victoria Institute recognises that and the rota is a particularly complete one. "In the merchanical engineering course," says the report, "the student has to pass through six sections of work—pattern-making, foundry, smithy, machine tools, lathes and fitting. The student begins with the use of the ordinary drawing instruments, the foot-rule, and inside and outside callipers. From models of parts of machinery he makes free-hand sketches, putting on his measured dimensions. When these are finished, he settles down to the production of working drawings from which his patterns can be made." The second step is the making of the patterns. The student at first has to commence the usual rough work of the carpenter in planing, sawing to the required sizes, using the chisel, etc., and gradually works on to the making of joints and ultimately of finished patterns ready for the moulding section. In the Moulding Department the student has to dig his own section of sand and rough it generally like an ordinary moulder. His patterns are finally reproduced in the sand moulds and cores until his castings are made ready for machining. Following on to the Smithy Department the student is taught the forming of various tools and appliances to given sizes from rough bars of iron, welding, bending, etc. Here the development of musele is attended to by the use of the hand and sledge hammers, and this section specially trains him for hard work in the engineering workshops and mills to which he generally looks for employment. The use of the various machine-tools such as lathes, boring, planing, shaping, screw-cutting, milling, etc., is the next step prior to the completion of work in the Fitting Department. This is as complete a training as is to be gained in the average engineering works and mechanical Bombay is fortunate in having such a trained supply of labour, for each department is dealt with with equal minuteness. The Institute is one of several lasting educational movements to the memory of a past Governor of Bombay, one who still evinces a keen interest in the school's welfare.

MANGANESE IN INDIA.

"MANGANESE in India" by Mr. L. Leigh Fermor, is the principal feature of the newly issued number of the "Transactions of the Mining and Geological Institute of India." The story of its discovery and methods of working are described and numerous illustrations serve to make the work more valuable. And then Mr. Fermor discusses the future prospects of the industry in this country. Although there are vast quantities of easily-quarried ore in the Central Provinces, it is estimated that, at the present rate of out-put, with the rejection of all but first grade ore, there does not seem to be much doubt that within a comparatively small period of time —"which one might guess at 30 to 35 years"— the majority of the deposits at present known will have been worked out as far as the application of present methods of extraction are concerned. There will, then, be still left, both in the ground and on the dump-heaps, millions of tons of second and third grade ore and vast quantities of manganese-silicate rock consisting largely of spessartite and rhodonite and often carrying as much as 30 or 40 per cent. of manganese. Lest those interested should regard this prospect with alarm, Mr. Fermor hastens to bring forward two counter-balancing considerations. One is that the deposits of manganese-oxide ores throughout the world are strictly limited in quantity and will only last a hundred years and metallurgists will turn their attention to silicate ores ; and the second is that long before that time ferro-manganese smelting will probably have been introduced into India, this rendering valuable the low-grade ores, at present rejected and they may be found just as profitable to work.

LORD KITCHENER has had no return of fever since his arrival at Umballa. His Excellency intends carrying out his original Autumn Tour, including a visit to Nepal.

THE new R. I. M. vessel the "Northbrook" left England on the 19th of October and is expected to reach Bombay about the middle of November.

THE Railway Board have sanctioned a survey, being made by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for a line from Bir to Bhopal, 100 miles.

FROM the 1st April to the 13th of October, 1906, the State and Guaranteed Railway earnings were sixty-five lakhs and all other railways 17 3/4 lakhs better than for the same period last year.

MR. ALEX J. AGABEG, J.P., late Superintendent of the Public Debt Office, is Manager of the Bank of Western India, Ld., Fort, Bombay, and not of the People's Bank as previously stated.

CAWNPORE and Hathras cities have the distinction of being the chief plague centres in the United Provinces. The former reported 69 deaths, the latter 64 in the week ending the 20th October.

FORMAL sanction has been given by the Secretary of State to the Swat Canal, including the tunnel through the Malakand, but the work will not be begun at present, pending allotment funds.

THE Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Forbes, C. S. I., arrived in Madras from Ootacamund last Thursday. The usual salute was fired. The salute in honour of his arrival fired on the previous morning was a mistake on the part of the authorities concerned.

A LARGE, *bustee* to the south of Kidderpore, Calcutta, took fire yesterday afternoon owing to the freak of a mad woman who threw some burning cloth on to the place. About 300 very poor natives have been thereby rendered homeless.

IRRIGATION from the Shwebo Canal, Upper Burma, which has recently been completed, will begin on a limited scale this cold weather. The canal is likely to prove a great success as a productive work.

THE 1st Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment—the old 39th of Plassey glory, whose motto is "Primus in India"—is due to embark at Bombay on the steamer "Rewa" about the 17th November for Home. The battalion has been abroad since 1888.

THE flagship "Hermes" returned from Trincomallee on 27th and was to sail for Bombay yesterday The "Perseus" sailed on 27th and "Fox" which escorted the "Terrible" to Aden is expected to be at Bombay to-day.

A STATEMENT is published showing the position of Gold Standard Reserve on 30th June :—The closing Balance was then £13,656,603 of which £12,255,168 was invested at home while silver Bullion valued at £1,182,900 was held in India for coinage of Rupees. The profit in such coinage during the quarter was £1,114,576.

THE idea of forming an Australian Club in Calcutta has been suggested, says the *Empire*, and the Australians who have been approached on the subject are enthusiastic over the matter. A gentleman of much organising ability has promised to further the scheme, and the near future will probably see the clannish Antipodeans rejoicing in a corner of the East where the Kangaroo may be fittingly extolled, lyrics formulated in praise of the Paradisean Sydney Harbour—locally known as "The Beautiful"—and the arguments conducted which partisans of the rival cities, Sydney and Melbourne, regard as their birthright. About three hundred Australians are estimated to reside in Calcutta exile, so the Club should be able to take itself quite seriously, and perhaps even pay its expenses.

THE RAND OF INDIA.

Writer and Photographer at Kolar.

IN an article, which experts and shareholders are respectfully invited to leave severely alone, Mr. Ian Malcolm describes the Kolar Goldfields. It appears in the *Pall Mall Magazine* for November next, of which advance copies have already reached India The illustrations, seven in number, are from Messrs Del Tufo of Madras and Mr. Ginder of Kolar. Mr. Malcolm makes no pretension to detailed knowledge of the gold industry in general and no attempt to forecast the financial future of the "Indian Rand" in particular, but gives us the narrative of a visit to a part of India, little frequented by todrists, wherein lies a treasure that may be compared to the fabulous wealth of Golconda and one whose industry maintains a population of one hundred thousand British subjects. Of Kolar itself Mr. Malcolm writes :—

A MODEL CITY.

I had formed the opinion, inaccurately enough, no doubt, that life in townships which are raised above gold-reefs was one constant display of ostentation, of excess, of bad character, of high prices and low living. But, if all gold-mining centres are managed in the same way as the Kolar Goldfields, these imaginings of mine must be written down as utterly erroneous, and their direct contrary may be more nearly accepted as the truth. For had my experiences been limited to a casual survey of the huge engineering shops, the vast halls of machinery, the long streets of admirable cottages for coolies, the clubs, churches, hospitals, and bungalows, the well-kept roads and electrically-lighted streets, the luxuriant gardens and excellent water-supply, I should have fancied myself in the heart of a model city, depending for its happiness not upon the capricious bounty of a municipality (for there is none such in Kolar), but upon the public spirit and generosity of its citizens. Yet all this comfort and happiness, apparent upon every side, is the direct outcome of that industry concerning which so many hard things have been said ; and I confess that I left this little *enclave* of prosperity in the Native State of Mysore feeling that, although gold may be the root of all evil in other parts of the world, it is the mainspring of comfort and contentment in every class which depends for its livelihood upon the management of the Kolar Gold-fields.

The writer descends one of the mines—a sensation of being chloroformed out of one world with the consciousness of gradual translation into another. As his eyes become accustomed to the gloom he perceives that he is standing in a lofty rock dungeon, fit abode for a state prisoner in the Middle Ages where men are crawling about like busy ants in the pursuits of their various occupations. Says Mr. Malcolm :—

INSIDE A MINE.

Lighting our candles, and leaving coats and waistcoats at the shaft, we proceed on our eerie promenade through this nether world. Our way lies toward a certain rock face half a mile distant, where a rich line of quartz has recently been struck. On and on through the lofty galleries upheld by a forest of sweating timber, through drives and cross-drives, walking more by faith than by sight : now we cling to the rock whilst a truck-load of quartz rattles past us over the rails on its road towards the upper air ; now we stop for a rugged old Cornish foreman to hand in some report to his manager, or to "pass the time of day" with a clean-limbed young English "captain" who is going his rounds in the oldest and fewest of clothes. Now we strike a cleft in the rock, and, groping for the head of an iron ladder, feel our way gingerly down a hundred steps to a working on a lower face. Peck, peck, peck—burr-r-r ! What is that strange noise that harasses the silence of this livelong night ? Then follows, from another quarter, a loud report which seems to shake the ground beneath our feet. The passage is filled for a moment with sulphurous fumes, and the air strikes hotter than ever ; then in a few steps we reach the "face"—a veritable ant-hill of humming, life where a gang is clearing away the *debris* which has fallen from the explosion and is filling the trucks waiting in the rear. Then the rock-drill gets to work again : peck, peck, tap, tap, burr-r-r ; it is driven by compressed air from somewhere in the land we have left, and bores and pierces its way into the stubborn rock until it has made room for another charge of dynamite ; another explosion, another fall of auriferous quartz. Danger ? yes, there is danger, as the hospital can tell you ; but it would be reduced to a minimum if the native, who is a fatalist above all things, would but heed the safeguards provided by the employer. Deeper and deeper still we penetrate, to 3,100 feet—this time in a long tin box meant for carrying quartz and tools. Here the heat is intense as we stand almost on each other's shoulders waiting for the native engineer to lower us to the bottom of the mine. Yet even here there is air, hot but fresh, for the toilers by day and night who quarry and heap up riches knowing not who shall gather them.

Now for the upward journey, to follow the rock that has just been blasted through the process which will transform it into bullion. At each stage in the ascent the air grows perceptibly cooler ; waistcoat and coat are once more assumed and though the thermometer registers 90° at the top of the shaft there is a long blanket coat waiting for each of us as we reappear. There is also a long "peg" of whisky-and-soda, which flows like nectar down our parched throats !

At this point the reign of Chance is over, and the iron rule of Science takes its place. There was something of romance in the vicissitudes of life in the Inferno ; there is none in the relentless atmosphere of twentieth-century machinery. And so the quartz passes from the protecting care of its abysmal cradle into the merciless hand of man. From the pit's mouth it is carried to the topmost story of a tall wooden building, where stands a vast circular revolving table with a score of expert sorters around it. The contents of each truck are spilled on to this, and, as the table circulates, the pickers separate the valuable from the waste rock. Down one shoot falls the dross, whilst the remainder is cast between powerful crushers which will reduce the largest pieces to a size that can be treated by the stamps.

THE WORKERS.

From the mine to the mills, the visitor is conducted and listens to the song of the stamp as it grinds the quartz to powder, and other processes follow. These in turn are minutely described and Mr. Malcolm then discusses the miners and millers. And what of their lives he asks ?

Well, India is a land where grumbling has been reduced to a fine art ; but I confess that on the goldfields I did not hear a single man find fault with his lot, and I had ample opportunity. There is a flourishing little community of 500 Europeans, 400 Eurasians, and 29,000 natives, all engaged upon the mines, with an estimated population of 100,000. The climate is so good, 3,000 feet above the sea, that tropical scourges seldom reach them ; the sanitation is excellent, and living is comparatively cheap. For the natives there are well-built huts in spacious streets, where a man can live with his family for ten pence a month ; there are barracks for the British miners, and bungalows for the superintendents, either free of charge or at a very low rental. There are schools for the children, thither driven daily in traps at the employers' expense, and a hospital which can boast the very best electrical appliances, the airiest wards, the best nurses and the keenest doctors in India.

Then there are cricket and football clubs, with a reputation that reaches far beyond Mysore ; and a fine golf-course. A smart corps of volunteers comprises one troop of Mounted Rifles and 600 Infantry ; there will soon be a Battery as well. Nor should I forget the Club, which is the centre of Kolar gaiety.

But no one will assert that existence is all play even on so model a field as Kolar. There must be trouble sometimes, and human nature will occasionally out. There are temptations of many kinds which beset the strongest and the weakest, the richest and the poorest employe on the mines. But a stalwart, force of Punjabi policemen is always on the alert—as sober, respectable and trustworthy a body of men as you will meet between Cashmere and Tuticorin ; and the consequently low percentage of crime in this neighbourhood must be most encouraging to the various companies concerned.

To see such a splendid monument to British industry and enterprise reared in the heart of a sympathetic State, Mr. Malcolm concludes, is good indeed. We can point with pride to the harnessing of the Cauvery Falls, ninety-six miles away, which produce the electric power for all the machinery on the Goldfields. We can look with envy upon a model city provided with every necessity and many of the luxuries of modern life and yet unoppressed by a single rate. But our highest praise remains for those who for twenty years have flown the flag of clean living and straight dealing in a strange land, and who have thus done their share to redeem the profession of gold-mining from the charges that have frequently been levelled against it.

ACCORDING to the *Boston Evening Transcript* of September 7, the United States Navy Department is arranging to establish coast-wise stations of wireless telegraphy throughout the Philippines. It is hoped eventually to instal stations of sufficient power to send messages from thence to Guam, and so on to Hawaii and the Pacific coast. It is believed that it may be possible to exchange messages between Manila and San Francisco without any delay. The best results so far have been obtained at night, but the system presents all sorts of uncertainties which baffle the best skill.

THE ARBUTHNOT FAILURE.

The Need of a National Concern.

THE BANK AND CEYLON.

"One of the many who have lost everything," writes to the *Hindu* to draw attention to Section 24 of the Insolvency Act of 1848, according to which all payments, transfers, etc., made by the insolvent firm to any particular creditor within two months before the date of the insolvency petition are declared "fraudulent and void as against the assignees of such insolvent." He alleges, but gives no proof that one particular English Mission was paid six lakhs only a few weeks ago. He suggests that this amount ought to be made available for general distribution although he only says it is "believed" the money was paid. The Correspondent also says with reference to the proposal to open a relief fund :—

"They are right in starting a fund for the immediate benefit of distressed persons, but cannot the several European firms in Madras join together and make an attempt to reconstruct the insolvent firm and thus regain some of the lost confidence in their good faith and integrity ? This is done by Natthamal Dhurjies when any one of them fails in his business. Most of the depositors might on condition of receiving immediate cash payment agree to give up any and their total dues or receive only the actual capital deposited, minus the whole of the interest thereon, and if this course is adopted, the liabilities will be reduced very considerably. Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. had never lost their immense credit, and as money was pouring into their office until the very last moment, it is inconceivable why the firm went to the insolvency petition, unless all the deposit money, instead of being invested in profitable transactions was regularly misappropriated. In this connection, the circular of a new Company, called Arbuthnot Industrials requires the closest scrutiny. Was it intended to profit only some European depositor at the expense of all others by converting the deposits into the more profitable shares of the new Company ? If so, cannot it be made legally responsible for the consequences resulting from its creation ?

I think there was a telegram from London last year that Messrs. Macalaysen & Co. had failed. The *Madras Mail* soon afterwards, if I remember, correctly published a report that it was another firm and has no connection with A & Co. Is this report correct ? If not, who is responsible for misleading the whole body of Indian depositors who would otherwise have severed their connection with Arbuthnot & Co."

Another Correspondent, a poor Hospital Assistant, who had "saved in hand cholera and plague duty," Rs. 550, sent this amount as a fixed deposit, and he says :—

"They had the most wretched audacity and dissimulation to accept it from me on the 16th instant ! I am ruined." The registered receipt from the firm for the amount and the newspaper announcing the insolvency of the firm, reached him at the same time. He adds :—" Our venerable countryman who has given so many charities in different parts of the county, I mean Rajah Sir Savalai Ramasamy Mudaliar, if he had known it on the 9th October, and if he just gave a hint, which we expect from him as a leader and honourable man of our country, I would not have lost my hard cash. It is all well and good in the case of very rich men. But look at our condition."

Mr. C. Pollard writes to *Madras Mail* that it is expected the firm which bears an honoured name will act up to its best traditions that they will offer all the assistance in their power to straighten out the affairs of the firm, and that they will make the fullest surrender of their own private moneys.

But sympathy and more than sympathy is needed for the unfortunate depositors he continues. Private individuals have deposited their savings with Arbuthnots ; Mission societies have had funds of one kind and another with Arbuthnots ; Widows' Funds and Orphans' Funds have been deposited with Arbuthnots. The name of the firm was in such high repute that people from all over South India have deposited money with Arbuthnots. This failure is no ordinary failure, and one wonders if the ordinary Bankruptcy Court and Official Assignee's staff are sufficient to cope with an affair of this magnitude. This may well be said without casting any reflections whatsoever on those officials. Is it not within the power of Government to step in and establish a strong Commission of Enquiry ? We make no assumptions whatever about the conduct of business by the firm ; but its affairs need the most searching investigation, investigation by men who are powerful enough to get at the truth. It was said a little while ago at a meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Madras that there was no Chartered Accountant in this city. This was in answer to a demand that one of the auditors at least of the bank should be a Chartered Accountant. Surely in a failure such as this it is extremely desirable that a Chartered Accountant should take part in the investigation of the affairs of the firm.

It may be urged that Government need not interfere directly in this matter ; the settlement of affairs is a matter that concerns only the firm and its creditors. But the failure is so colossal that even if the failure be regarded as a private matter, I feel that Government would be justified in taking direct action. But more is involved by the failure than the extinction of a private firm and the sufferings and bankruptcy of many a widow and orphan. This failure is likely to seriously hinder the development of commerce and to shake the loyalty of the native population of South India.

Indians are as deeply involved as Europeans in this failure. Arbuthnots was looked upon as a safe place for the deposit of their money. This failure will make the native chary of investing any of his savings in banks or Joint Stock Companies. He will go back to his old fashioned way of converting his savings into jewels or of hoarding his coins in some secret hiding-place. Capital that might well and legitimately be employed for the development of the trade and industries of this country will thus be kept lying useless.

But this failure has a political significance, for it may have the effect of stirring up disloyal feelings in the breast of the native of South India. The highly educated Indian gentlemen of the Presidency who have lost money by this failure will no doubt be free from any feeling of disloyalty because of their loss. But this class is a minority. The vast majority of the inhabitants of South India are influenced by bazaar rumour, and there are many rumours now afloat of the most sinister type. It may seem tall talk to say that the prestige of the British name is shattered by the failure of Arbuthnots, but such is indeed the case. Were Government to step in and order a Commission of Enquiry there would be a feeling of great relief.

ARBUTHNOT'S CONNECTION WITH OLD CEYLON.

The collapse of this long established and good old Firm, writes the *Times of Ceylon*, will be regretted all over the East, and not the least by old residents in Ceylon. In the very early days before there were regular Banks in Colombo—Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. did a considerable business with Ceylon and not the least in "Banking." Our contemporary continues :—

Their Agent here was the very able Master Attendant Mr. James Steuart, who was allowed in the "thirties" to do business in many directions. Then came the edict of the Colonial Office forbidding public servants to have anything to do with commercial affairs and so Mr. James Steuart took his brother, Mr. George Steuart, from the Command of a ship and started him as the head of what has become our oldest and best known Agency House in Colombo:—Messrs. Geo. Steuart & Co To this day, "Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras and Calcutta," as among the Agencies of the Colombo Firm ; but for many years there have been no special business transactions.—Mr. George Steuart had retired to Blackheath, London—where he died at good old age—shortly before our arrival in Ceylon in 1881, leaving Messrs. Geo. MacKenzie and Alfred Wise as partners, and by them and their several respected successors down to the present day, we need not say how well the prestige of the Colombo Planting Agency Firm of Messrs. Geo. Steuart & Co, has been maintained.

Bande Mataram has something to say on the subject. It thinks :—

The sudden collapse of this banking business ought to impart a fresh impetus to the proposal for starting a real National Bank in India. A National Bank may also fail but there is, as the *Indian Patriot* of Madras points out, some compensation in such failures, which is entirely absent in the case of foreign banks, maintained substantially by the money of Indian depositors, for the loss of individual depositors means, in that case, not an actual loss to the collective capital of the nation. Apart, however, from this somewhat negative consideration, an Indian Bank owned and managed by an exclusively Indian syndicate with branches and agencies in foreign countries, having important commercial transactions with India, is urgently required for the due development of Swadeshi enterprises and the protection of the new Boycott movement in the country. Indian commercial enterprises entering into keen competition with foreign exporters or importers, may under existing conditions be seriously checkmated any day by the foreign banks upon which they have to depend for every financial transaction. The time may come, perhaps sooner than we expect, when it may be difficult, if not utterly impossible, for us to float large joint stock concerns by the refusal of the foreign banks to act as our financial agents. For the success of the present Swadeshi and Boycott Movement we shall have to open independent agencies in foreign lands to be able to exercise adequate control over our foreign trade. For this purpose also the organisation of a national Bank is absolutely necessary and we hope the failure of the Arbuthnots will help this movement to some extent.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

MR. BANNERJEE SUFFICIENTLY ADVERTISED.

The Sham Coronation.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 26.

In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Morley, replying to two questions put by Mr. Rees, intimated that he did not intend to publish a report on the so-called coronation of Mr. Bannerjee, as sufficient publicity had already been given to it.

He was not aware, he said, whether the Government of India thought it necessary to contradict the allegation of Mr. Bannerjee, that the tallow of cows and swine is used in the sizing of Manchester goods.

THE SARA BRIDGE.

Replying to a question from Sir Seymour King, he said that the site of the Sara Bridge was not yet settled and that he was unable to say when the bridge would be undertaken.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

Legislative Councils Created.

LONDON, OCTOBER 26.

An order has been gazetted making the Commissionership of the East Africa Protectorate into a Governorship and creating Executive and Legislative Councils.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

American Fishermen Obstreperous.

LONDON, OCTOBER 27.

Advices from St. John's (Newfoundland) state that the American fishermen, who are newly arriving off the Coast of Newfoundland, refuse to conform with the compact concluded with the United States on the 23rd instant.

The Captain of His Majesty's ship "Brilliant" and the American Commissioner are trying to arrange a compromise.

[A St. John's telegram says:—With regard to the *modus vivendi* the Opposition organ blames the Premier for the whole trouble, and declares that the people do not want to quarrel with America, but that the Premier is forcing a fight in order to ensure revenge against the American fishermen for blocking his reciprocity project.]

VICE-ADMIRAL DRURY.

To Succeed Lord Charles Beresford.

LONDON, OCTOBER 27.

It is stated at Devonport that Vice-Admiral Drury succeeds Admiral Lord Charles Beresford in Command of the Mediterranean Fleet.

[Lord Charles Beresford's withdrawal from the Mediterranean to the Channel will probably be accompanied by great changes in the composition of the Mediterranean Fleet. Eight battleships are no longer required in the south of Europe and four of the eight will be brought home sooner or later, and placed in the Channel or the North Sea. It is becoming more and more important to improve the North Sea docking and coaling facilities, which to speak plainly, are at present utterly inadequate—so inadequate as to be dangerous to the efficiency of the British fleet in time of war.]

THE "LUTIN."

Towed into Sidi Abdullah.

LONDON, OCTOBER 27.

The French sub-marine "Lutin" has been towed to the harbour of Sidi Abdullah.

GERMANY AND MOROCCO.

Loan to Relieve Moorish Government.

FRENCH CABLE CUT AT TANGIER.

LONDON, OCTOBER, 27.

The German Minister in Morocco has negotiated a small loan in order to relieve the Moorish Government's pressing needs.

LONDON, OCTOBER 27.

The shore end of the French cable has been cut by the tribesmen a few miles from Tangier.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 27.

The Morocco question has reached an acute stage. The rebels still occupy Arzila and the security of Algeria is threatened.

France is sending two warships.

JAPANESE SHIP ARRESTED.

Smuggling Japanese into British Columbia.

LONDON, OCTOBER 27.

The Japanese ship "Suiammaru" has been arrested for smuggling Japanese passengers into British Columbia.

THE SOUTH AFRICANS.

Notable Record.

LONDON, OCTOBER 27.

The South African Footballers have played and won ten matches and scored 240 points to 10.

LATER.

The South Africans have beaten Newport by 8 to *nil*.

CONVICTS ESCAPE.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 27.

Four convicts have escaped from Gloucester goal and are still at large.

THE CLYDE STRIKE.

Sixty Thousand Men Idle.

["EMPIRE SPECIAL."]

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 27.

he conference of the Clyde shipbuilders and the strikers has proved abortive.

The Masters say that the men must return to work before the question of increasing their wages is considered. Sixty thousand men are locked out.

THE REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA.

CUSTOMS MONEY-CART DYNAMITED.

£36,000 Sterling Stolen.

GENDARMES WOUNDED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 27.

The Russian Foreign Minister, M. Isivolsky, now in Paris, arrives at Berlin to-day for a special audience of the Kaiser to-morrow, and has a conference with Prince von Bulow on Monday.

Two bombs were thrown in the heart of St. Petersburg to-day, at a van conveying the Customs money to the Treasury.

One bomb thrower was killed, another wounded, and a third arrested.

Two gendarmes who were escorting the van, and a number of bystanders were wounded.

LATER.

The bomb throwers at St. Petersburg to-day seized 38,600 pounds sterling, and all escaped except six. More arrests have been made by the soldiers.

BOGUS GERMAN CAPTAIN.

Horny-Handed Hoaxer in Court.

LONDON, OCTOBER 27.

The Police Court at Berlin was convulsed with laughter to-day, when Voist, with an old weather-beaten begrimed face, crooked nose, and horny hands, appeared in the dock.

KING MENELIK.

Trouble Brewing in Abyssinia.

LONDON, OCTOBER 27.

King Menelik still withholds his assent to the Agreement mentioned on the 6th July, and Sir John Harrington, who has been awaiting the assent, is now authorized to take leave of absence.

SAILOR'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Rescue by the S. S. "Bangala."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 27.

The B. I. S. N. s. s. "Bangala" met with a singular incident in her recent voyage to Calcutta. While off the Burma coast she passed the Baragua lightship at about 6 o'clock one morning but saw no signals for her to stop. Later in the morning she sighted a small dug-out with a man in it who waved frantically to them. On bearing down on it, the "Bangala" picked up the boat and the man, who turned out to be the skipper of the Baragua lightship, who said that two days previously he had put out in the boat for a few minutes, but the heavy current that was then running soon bore him out of sight. He was in the boat for nigh forty hours without food or water and had almost despaired of rescue.

Passing the "Tara," southward bound, the "Bangala" sent the skipper to her, and it was not long before he was returned to the lightship, which he had feared he would never see again.

"MIAN MIR" NO MORE.

Effected by one Stroke of the Pen.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 27.

With regard to the postal difficulties connected with the change of name of Mian Mir to Lahore Cantonment, the *Pioneer* understands that the Post Office was not consulted by the Military authorities when the alteration was being considered. Had it been, it is quite certain that a vigorous protest would then have been made; but the mischief had been done, and it is inevitable that letters will be delayed. Sorters have to do their work at high speed, and it is not reasonable to expect that discrimination can always be made between Lahore and Lahore Cantonment. The *Pioneer* adds: "It seems remarkable that a change of this kind can be made by a stroke of the pen in Army Orders."

One wonders whether the Civil Government were consulted and had their say on the subject. It may be quite true that Military correspondence is involved, but the residents of Mian Mir are practically all officers and soldiers with their families, and they are sufferers by the change. Mian Mir has been in existence as a station from the pre-mutiny days, and there was really no necessity to sweep away the name. The craze for uniformity in military nomenclature cannot be allowed to over-ride public convenience, and the Government of India should see that there is no further tampering with well-known names. The only way out of the present difficulty seems to be for the words "Mian Mir" to be added in brackets to the address "Lahore Cantonment."

The Punjab Government, we presume, does not, in respect of its own correspondence, recognise the change that has been made and are not bound to do so; and if it has yielded in this instance, it may find that other names will be arbitrarily changed. As far as the public are generally concerned, they may be confidently advised to continue to address their letters to Mian Mir. They, at least, are not bound to follow the directions contained in Army Orders.

ASSAM COUNCIL.

Member for the Port of Chittagong.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 27.

Mr. James Stewart, Acting Agent of the Assam Bengal Railway, has been nominated Member of the Legislative Council of Eastern Bengal and Assam, to represent thereon the interests of the Port of Chittagong.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 26.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Sir William Edgerley is appointed Additional Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council *vice* Mr. Logan, resigned.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. A. Anderson is permitted to resign.

The Civil Service Examination for vacancies in the lower division of the Secretariat Clerical Service of the Government of India will be held in Calcutta commencing on 5th January and at Allahabad and Lahore at the same time. Probably the number of vacancies will be nine, of which five will be reserved for candidates domiciled in the United Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, and Baluchistan.

The Reverend R. G. Jamieson is appointed a Junior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Bengal establishment.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made in the Marine Survey:—

Lieutenant Mills to be Assistant Surveyor, 1st class; Lieutenant Headlam, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd class; Lieutenants Taylor, Bingham, C.B. Campbell, Dawson, and Vibart to be Assistant Surveyors, 3rd class.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr. J. R. Tickell and Mr. H. S. Jones, Superintending Engineers, are permitted to retire.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

BITTER HOSTILITY MANIFESTED.

Restaurants in San Francisco Stoned.

ANTI-AMERICAN FEELING IN JAPAN.

LONDON, OCTOBER 27.

President Roosevelt has instructed Mr. Metcalf to make a thorough enquiry at San Francisco. He feels that every effort should be made to accord the Japanese Treaty rights, and hopes the efforts of the Government will allay the anti-American feeling in Japan.

LONDON, OCTOBER 27.

A telegram from Washington states that Mr. Metcalf, Secretary of Commerce, is going to San Francisco to-morrow, to investigate the Japanese situation.

M. Aoki, the Japanese Ambassador, has called the attention of Mr. Root to the Japanese Consular reports, which indicate that the boycott extends to the Japanese restaurants, the windows of which have been stoned.

M. Aoki says that the trouble is confined to San Francisco.

LONDON, OCTOBER 26.

The *Times* correspondent at New York says that whatever the Federal Government can do to counteract the hostility towards the Japanese will be done. The boycott of American goods in Japan and loss of Japanese friendship are feared at Washington.

THE SWEDISH EXPLORER.

M. Sven Hedin in Tibet.

NO HARDSHIPS EXPERIENCED YET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 28.

News has reached Srinagar from Mr. Sven Hedin, the Swedish Explorer, who by orders from Home was prevented from entering Tibet from the side of India.

On the 18th of September he was in Akbai Chin on the White Desert, three marches west of Yeshil Kal, a lake well-known to travellers. He reported that he had experienced no serious hardships. He was then about to march eastwards, so by this time should be well on his way through Western Tibet, thus demonstrating the foolishness of the English Foreign Office in attempting to close Tibet generally to explorers.

It is probable that he met with no oppposition in the earlier part of his travels at least, for Mr. Calvert, while at Gartok and on his way back, heard nothing from local officials regarding him.

Mr. Sven Hedin will now be cut off from communications with India for a long time to come.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 27.

On the 18th of September, Dr. Sven Hedin, writing from Camp three miles west of Lake Yashil Keel, on Aksi Chin, stated that he was moving eastward, having experienced no serious hardships.

It is presumed at Srinagar that Dr. Sven Hedin has pursued his march without opposition, as Mr. Calvert at Gartok had heard nothing.

Dr. Sven Hedin is, of course, at present out of reach of communications from India.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Introduction of the Harvey Multiplex Instruments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 28.

A *Statesman* Special cablegram, dated London October 27th, informs us that the Assistant Controller of the London Postal Telegraphs is sailing on Friday for India to reorganise the Indian Telegraph Department and to instal the Harvey Multiplex instruments with the object of cheapening and quickening Inland service.

THE IMPERIAL GAZETEER.

Regrettable Delay in Publication.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 28.

It seems improbable that any portion of the "Imperial Gazetteer" for India will be published before the new year. This is to be regretted, especially as it is understood that it is some time that one volume has been printed off. The delay is understood to be partly due to the period required for the preparation of new maps, but this must inevitably diminish the value of the work, though great trouble has been taken in bringing up to date the chapters written earliest. All the material for the articles on provinces, districts, Native States, etc., have now been passed at least once by the Indian editor, but a small proportion still awaits final revision.

INDIAN MINES.

Annual Report to the Chief Inspector.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 28.

In the *Gazette of India* a proposed new rule in supersession of the rule published with the notification of the Government of India Revenue Department, dated 8th December 1094, is published dealing with certain forms which are to be filled up and forwarded to the Chief Inspector of Mines, which forms are to supply information as to the mine, the names of owner and manager, number of persons employed output, accidents and inspection. These forms are to be submitted not later than 1st February each year.

NAWAB OF BAHAWALPUR.

Starting for the Haj Pilgrimage.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 27.

The Nawab of Bahawalpur left Lahore for his State to-day.

The arrangements for the Haj Pilgrimage which His Highness is about to make are now complete. The S.S. "Mussoorie" has been chartered, and the Nawab will leave Bahawalpur the day after the Id-ul-fitar festival, that is, on the 19th of November. He is expected back about the 19th of February, in time to receive the Amir, who is due at Bahawalpur for shooting about the 23rd of February.

COLOMBO GRAVING DOCK.

Final opening Date Undecided.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, OCTOBER 28.

The Governor visited the Graving Dock to-day. It has been finally decided that the first vessel to use it will be the "Monkseaton" on Tuesday next.

The formal opening of the dock will be at a later date.

MR. HALDANE ON THE ARMY.

A POLICY OF COHESION.

Great United Army Wanted.

SOLDIER AND CIVILIAN CONTROL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 26.

Mr. Haldane, speaking at the Oyster Feast at Colchester, said that the greatest difficulty of the War Office was to get the soldier and the statesman to work completely together.

The administration, he said, should not be left wholly to soldiers or civilians, but should be shared by both.

Government would declare its Army policy in the spring. Its aim was specially the cohesion of the Regulars, Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers into one united army.

[The *Overland Mail* supposes that when the Education Bill has been handled by the Lords the country and Parliament will find time to deal with the unimportant question of national defence. For onlookers who see most of the game, it observes, it will be amusing to watch how Mr. Haldane meets the different attacks which are likely to be made upon him. He will have to resist, the onslaught of those who think a mistake has been made in reducing efficient battalions, and in reducing the Army at all, before the detail of the measures of expansion has been even described. Lord Lansdowne, who is always a sagacious and courteous opponent put it capitally the other day when he said that the aspirations of the Government where admirable. Let us, he said, by all means have a nation in arms; let us have the 800,000 fighting men whom Mr. Haldane hoped eventually to collect. Only—we had not got them yet. We had neither the officers nor the men, and we should be careful not to impair the fighting efficiency of the forces we possessed. Mr. Haldane, on his part, thinks we must rely on the manhood of the nation ready, like the Peebles Volunteers, whom he was addressing, to put "their lives on the altar for their country's sake."]

MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON MR. NAPIER.

Details by a Correspondent.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 28.

A correspondent sends the following details regarding the dastardly attack upon Mr. Napier, the Deputy Commissioner of Raipur, at the Chhattisgarh Club on Wednesday night.

It seems that between 7 and 8 p.m., that evening a party of Bridge players were seated at a table in the Reading Room of the Club close to one of the doors leading into the Badminton and dining rooms, which unfortunately were not lighted up. Besides the three men and a lady who were playing Bridge there was a fourth man looking on at the game, and three ladies were seated some little distance away. Mr. Napier was at the Bridge table with his back to the Badminton room doorway. Suddenly, while the players were in the middle of a hand, a native appeared in the doorway, stepped into room and made a lunge at Mr. Napier's neck with some sharp cutting instrument. Most fortunately, the punkah frill hit the man's head as he was aiming his blow and diverted his aim, changing, what was meant for a savage vertical stab, into an ineffective horizontal blow, causing a nasty gash below the right ear. The whole attack was so sudden and unexpected that the players did not at once realise what had happened, and even Mr. Napier imagined he had been stung by a scorpion or struck by something falling from the ceiling. The man disappeared as rapidly as he had come, and as soon as the players realised what had taken place, one of them gave chase. The man was seen running at a distance but was lost temporarily among the tamarind trees at the gateway. He was then seen racing through the compound making for the city. The energetic policeman drove at once to his kotwali and got his men out patrolling the neighbourhood. They soon came up with the man quite blown with running and arrested him. On being examined, spots of blood were found on the man's right hand and clothes and he proved to be the notorious *budmash* who had been up before the Deputy Commissioner that day and had been released on bail.

It is said that he had threatened murder on more than one occasion should his case go against him.

He was more or less satisfactorily identified by the Bridge-players. Meanwhile Mr. Napier's wound had been dressed by the Civil Surgeon and has fortunately proved to be not serious. Though it was over three inches long none of the main blood-vessels were injured. Mr. Napier, however, had a marvellous escape. He was able the following morning to ride down to the City, where the people wore most indignant at the dastardly attack made upon him.

SECUNDERABAD ASSAULT AT ARMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, OCTOBER 28.

The annual Secunderabad-Bellary assault-at-arms was concluded yesterday after six days' successful work and the following results were attained after very keen and close competition:—

Best Mounted British Regiment (or combined Batteries)—won by S. Battery R. H. A. and 1st Battery R. F. A.

Combined best dismounted British Regiment—won by 1st Manchesters.

Best Mounted Native Regiment—won by 20th Deccan Horse.

Best Dismounted Native Regiment:—was won 97th Deccan Infantry who led by 17 points.

Best Man-at-Arms, British troops—won by Trumpeter Giles, 16th battery, R. F. A.

Best Man at Arms, dismounted.—won by Staff Sergeant Bush, Gymnastic staff.

Best Man-at-Arms, Mounted native:—won by Duffadar Shankat Ali 20th Deccan Horse.

Best Man at Arms, dismounted:—won by Lance Naik Gyani Singh, 97th Deccan Infantry.

Lieut Griffith, a very young and popular officer of the 26th P. W. O. Light Cavalry tied for the best British officers' prize with Lieutenant Benbow S. Battery, R.H.A. The final test was by tent pegging with sword, three runs, in which Lieutenant Benbow in a masterly style gained most moints by two carries and a hit and won amidst great applause.

Prior to Mrs. Hamilton presenting prizes, Brigadier-General Hamilton said: "The entries this year, except among Officers, had increased and Bellary supplied competitors from the Suffolks as also a team from the 83rd Wallajabad infantry Assaults-at-arms should be encouraged. Government would not allow the large grant unless it recognized their usefulness. He congratulated the principal winners and paid a special compliment to the 20th Deccan Horse, who, in addition to figuring so prominently in the prize list, had given two very excellent trick-riding displays. It was especially gratifying to note that Duffadar Shankat Ali of that Regiment still continued on his victorious career, The prizes had mostly gone to the Bolarum Garrison this year owing most probably to the nearness of the 26th Cavalry's departure. The General thanked Colonel Vizard and Officers of the Manchesters, Major Smith and Officers of the Rajputs, the Hyderabad Contingent Officers and Colonel Stokes and Officers of the Royal Artillery for being "At Home" on the various days and paid a special tribute to the good secretarial and managerial work done by Lieutenant Yates, Superintendent of Gymnasia."

An exceptionally large crowd was present to witness the afternoon's sport, the proceedings being enlivened by the band of the Royal Fusiliers.

THE Government of Madras have sanctioned the proposal of the Surgeon-General that a fee of from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30 shall be charged, according to the circumstances of each case, at the discretion of the Senior Medical Officer for each X-ray examination made at the General Hospital, Madras, in the case of patients, who, not being in or out patients of the hospital, are sent for examination by their own medical advisers. The fees will be credited to Government.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Lord Minto at Srinagar.

OPENING OF THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SRINAGAR, OCTOBER 27.

On the 25th of October, Their Excellencies visited the State Hospital and were conducted round the wards by Dr. Mitra. They were much impressed by its excellent state and the completeness of the equipment, all of very modern pattern.

Dr. Mitra next showed them round the Museum, where all the arts and crafts of Kashmir were displayed and where the actual workmen could be seen at their work, and Their Excellencies made purchases of a good many things.

In the afternoon there was a Cricket match in which the Maharaja takes the greatest possible interest. The Visitors team, under Mr. Russell, made 96 and the Maharaja's team 254 for four wickets. The Maharaja himself plays at the net every day and is most anxious to introduce the game as much as possible.

The final of the Polo between the Visitors from Gilgit was played, the Naggar team beating the Yanin team. The brother of the Chief of Yanin got a very bad fall and was badly hurt at the commencement of the game.

In the afternoon Her Excellency visited the Zenana Hospital, round which she was conducted by Doctor Dorothea Pratt. The Hospital was beautifully equipped and in excellent order and was full of cases from all parts of the frontier.

In the evening of the 26th of October Her Excellency visited the Mission Hospital and was conducted round by Dr. Neve whose name as a Doctor and Surgeon is well known all over the world. Here, perhaps, the record number of operations are performed. The hospital was very full, the native coming from great distances for treatment. Among those in the Hospital was a *fakir* and the Yanin Chief, who was hurt at Polo. The patients are all well looked after. There is no doubt that the Hospital equipment of Kashmir is very modern and up to date and Her Excellency was much impressed with this fact.

His Excellency visited and opened the Experimental Farm. After he had inspected some cattle and sown some seed he addressed a few words saying that he congratulated His Highness on his desire to improve the produce and stock of the country and that he wished this farm every success; that he had seen many of such in Canada and that he must warn them that they should not make in their horse-breeding the mistake that he had seen made elsewhere, namely, of trying to get a large class of horse thereby sacrificing quality and breed for size.

Their Excellencies then went to the Shalimar Gardens where the Maharaja had invited all the European population to a garden party, which Their Excellencies very much appreciated and was pleased at being able to meet here all the representative inhabitants of Srinagar.

Their Excellencies afterwards left for their Camp at Dachigam which they reached at 7-30 p.m.

AHMEDNAGAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNAGAR, OCTOBER 27.

The rains are over at last and there is quite a cold-weather feeling in the air, though a little more rain would be very welcome and brighten up the crops.

We are now looking forward to the Horse Show, which is always quite an event for Nagar, and this time we are trying to get up a "Horse Show Week." The show takes place on the 8th and 9th of November, and on the 7th the Connaught Rangers' Point-to-Point race is to be run for Colonel Wood's cup, which was won by Captain Comyn's mare 'Kathleen" last year.

The Officers of the Rangers are giving a cup in another race, and Mr. Orr is also presenting one. So the entries should be very good.

In the same week, the Rangers are having a rifle shooting competition, and Mrs Hume is kindly giving a prize to the best lady shot at 50 and 100 yards; and twelve sporting ladies at the west end of the station are talking of giving a dance.

There are many changes taking place in the station already and people are going and coming every day. Major Twiss has gone home on leave. In Mr. Rendall leaving, we lose our champion tennis-player. Major Kiddle, R. A. M. C., has been transferred to Mount Abu, and Major Boswell has come in his stead.

We are glad to welcome Princess Ghosal in our midst again, after an absence of nearly a year and a half.

Mrs. Beetham gave a most delightful picnic at Salabat Khan's Tomb last Thursday, when all the station was invited. Most people drove out, as it was rather hot, but some hardier people rode. The Hill on which the tomb is built is about six miles out of the station and is 3,000 feet high, so the riders saved themselves the climb, but some lazy persons went up in tongas.

The Connaught Rangers played the rest of the station at Tennis on the 25th. There were three pairs on each side, and the result was a win for the station each time.

We have started a Badminton Tournament, which is still in full swing. There have been some very good games, and the favourites at present seem to be Miss Templeton and Mr. Beetham.

"SEDITION" IN PERAK.

Brahmins Deported.

Two upper Indian Brahmins, named Kush Ram and Gokal, were charged with "sedition" at the Residency Court at Ipoh on Thursday October 11. The offence consisted of their making speeches at Ipoh and Pusing to large audiences of their countrymen calculated to raise their religious fervour.

The trouble arose over a bull which was impounded and its condition necessitated its quick despatch and it was done. The slaughter of the sacred animal close to their place of worship (the Sikh Temple) roused the ire of the worshippers. Representations were made to the authorities which were met with kind and sympathetic response and everybody else was satisfied with the exception of these two "Brothers," who possibly felt, being Brahmins, what they considered a sacrilege more keenly, and gave vent to their feelings, at a mass meeting at Pusing.

They were represented, at the trial, by Mr. Ashworth Hope, but having elected to leave the States never to return, the Resident Mr. E. W. Birch, C. M. G. who presided at the inquiry, made no order except to give them sufficient time—ten days and two months respectively—to wind up their affairs. They will be escorted to Penang and seen off to India.

PARSI MATRIMONIAL COURT.

New Delegate Elected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, OCTOBER 28.

The Bombay Government having asked Sardar Davar Edalji Khursedji Modi, the head of the Parsi community in Surat, through the Collector, to submit the names of one or more eligible Parsis to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Khan Bahadur Jamsedji Ardeshir Dalal, Delegate of the Matrimonial Court, a meeting of the Parsi Anjuman was held to-day at Davar's Dariya Mahel when it was resolved to submit the name of Khusharobhai Nasarvanji Khansaheb. A vote of thanks to the president Mr. Kaikhusharao Edalji Modi, son of the revered Davar Saheb who was unable to attend owing to old age, terminated the proceedings.

PROSECUTION OF THE "PUNJABEE."

Under Section 153 (*a*) of the Indian Penal Code.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 27.

Before Mr. R. A. Mont, the District Magistrate of Lahore, the case was opened yesterday in which the Government is prosecuting the *Punjabee*, a native paper printed in English, for attempting to produce feelings of enmity and hatred between the Native and European classes of His Majesty's subjects and thereby committing an offence punishable under Section 153 (*a*) of the Indian Penal Code.

The paragraphs to which exception is taken by the prosecution with their headings read as follows: "How misunderstandings occur with reference to the two cases of oppression in Rawalpindi, particulars of which appeared in our issue of 4th instant. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that the *Punjabee* has unearthed the particulars of two shocking cases which deserve the serious consideration of the Government. In one case, which hails from Rawalpindi, two men fell victims to the Begar system of service." The story, as told by the Lahore paper, is this: (Here, after quoting the paragraph, our contemporary makes the following observations) —'Is there much difference between slavery and the Begars system. And how cruel-hearted must be those men who, taking advantage of this system, would treat their poorer fellows in this fiendish fashion. Our contemporary may privately disclose the name of the offending officer to the authorities if he cannot publish it in his paper, and thereby get the matter thoroughly sifted.' The *Patrika* has apparently overlooked the very first sentence with which the extract begins. Had it noticed it, there would have been no necessity for the request to us to disclose the officer's name. If the *Patrika* would again take the trouble to refer to our issue of the 4th of April, the information sought for would be found clearly stated in the very sentence immediately preceding the passage quoted. We mention here that the Deputy Commissioner of Rawalpindi was out on tour, and that gives the information our contemporary wants. The *Telegraph* commits no oversight or omission in regard to both the Begar and Shikar incidents mentioned by us, but wants Lord Minto to order an Enquiry. Has the *Telegraph* then such great confidence in the panacea of enquiry, and are instances of manslaughter, yea, even of deliberate murder of Indians at the hands of European officers, so rare in India that our contemporary should be ready to pin his trust to the impartiality of an enquiry? How many poor Indians have been mercilessly launched into eternity in the past for being mistaken for bears and monkeys or for having so-called enlarged spleens As to deliberate murders, unpremeditated of course, of Indians by irate, irascible officers, instances, though rare, are not wanting. Only the other day two European officers of a district not very far from Lahore went out shooting on horseback with a mounted orderly. Amongst other denizens of the forest which fell to their joint shots was a boar and a full grown fat porker, which the pair of worthies laid much store by to furnish them with the *piece de resistance* of two or three heavenly feasts. As soon as the animal was dispatched, they asked their mounted orderly to carry the carcase secured to his saddle. The man, who was a follower of the Prophet, however, instead of complying with the orders of the *huzoors*, refused point blank to do their bidding or even to touch the unclean animal. For a second they stood aghast, petrified at his temerity, but for a second only—the next moment the *Sahib* recovered his wits and saw that it was insubordination, or even worse,—downright mutiny—and what is the reward of Mutiny? Why, a short shrift and a swing into eternity. No sooner thought of than this brilliant idea of the imperial hunter was put into practice. He aimed at the poor Indian (who cared more for the "Faith" that was in him—his *deen* than even the favour of his official chief) and shot him dead without compunction or remorse. If anybody was ever guilty of murder that identical Sahib surely was. The British Indian Penal Code might, perhaps, call it Culpable Homicide not amounting to murder, but it was nothing but murder in cold blood. That murderer is at large to-day, enjoying the privileges of the dominant race and the sweets of life like any innocent man; and yet we have reason to believe that the matter had soon reached the ears of the higher authorities. The only thing done in the case, however, was to get the gentleman transferred from the district and a new man put in his place, with strict injunctions not to allow the skeleton in the official cupboard to see the light of day, and up to this time it has not seen the light of day."

These remarks appeared in the *Punjabee* of April 11th of this year, and the prosecution believed that they referred to an occasion on which a police constable, named Rafat Ali, met with an accidental death in 1899, and were, therefore, deliberately false.

When the complaint was lodged last Tuesday, it was stated that they did not relate to that case. It was not known to what case they did refer. At yesterday's hearing, however, all doubt on this point, was set at rest by the admission of the accused's counsel that the death of Rafat Ali was the case referred to. The trial was adjourned.

ARRIVAL OF THE ITALIAN CRUISER "C LABRIA."

THE Italian Cruiser, "Calabria," under the Command of Conte Marenco Moriondo Eurico, with the Prince of Udina on board arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Colombo which port she left on the 24th October. She has called here for coal and provision and is on her homeward voyage. Her stay in Bombay will be about a fortnight and then leaves for Augustine Harbour, thence proceeds to Aden, and back, Massowa, Port Soudan, Port Said, Alexandria, and then to Venice, where she is expected to reach in January 1907 On anchoring in the port she fired a salute of 21 guns, which compliment was returned by the Middle Ground Saluting Battery by firing a salute of same number of guns. After an interval of five minutes another salute of 13 guns was fired, in honour of the American Admiral Willard H. Brownson; The "West Virginia" the Admirals flagship returned the compliment.

The "Calabria" left Italy on the 4th February 1905 with the Prince of Udina on board on a tour round the world. The Prince who is the eldest Son of the Duke of Genoa, and Princess Izabel of Bavaria, is a cousin of His Majesty the King of Italy. He holds a rank of Lieutenant in the Italian Royal Navy. On leaving Italy in February 1904 the "Calabria" visited North and South America, thence proceeded to the Far East and visited many of the principal cities The "Calabria" was built in 1894 especially for Foreign service and was launched at Spezia. Her length is 294 feet 4 inches; beam 41 feet 11 inches, and displacement 2,470 tons. She has one funnels and three pole masts. The "Calabria" possesses the following armaments.—4—6 in. Q; 6—4·7 in. Q; 8—6 pr. Q; 12—1 pr. Q; 1—2·9 in. boat and field guns; 2 machine guns and two torpedo tubes; and has a complement of 262 officers and men on board.

EARLY on Friday morning a European, named Browne, aged forty years, who gave his address as Loco-quarters, E. B. State Railway, Sealdah, was admitted into the Medical College Hospital, suffering from a sprained ankle, compound fracture of the right forearm and a wound just below the fracture about an inch and a half long, and half an inch deep. Last night his condition was reported as uncertain.

SALOON passengers arriving at American port are now required to fill up a form which is almost as exhaustive as a life insurance proposal. Sir Thomas Lipton was let off easily, a waggish official filling in his 'identification marks' as 'Three Shamrocks.' Mrs. Langtry answered the inquisition thus: Distinguishing body marks? 'A pair of big blue eyes.' Colour of hair? 'A matter of opinion.' Complexion? Troublesome.

SECUNDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, OCTOBER 25.

THE FOOTBALL FINALS.

On Saturday there was a goodly gathering to watch the finals of the Football match between the 13th Huzzars and the Manchester Regiment, the latter winning by two goals.

I. M. S. DINNER.

In the evening there was a dinner given by the I. M. S. to Colonel Yourdi and officers of the R. A. M. C., which was a very good one and was attended by about sixteen members. Colonel Thompson proposed the toast of the evening, which was suitably answered by Colonel Yourdi. The latter is time-expired and is going home shortly.

We are sorry to hear that Captain Hingston, I. M. S, has lately developed typhoid fever. There has been so much sickness this year in the station that every fresh case makes one anxious. We are glad to hear that Miss Bayley is quite convalescent, and that Miss Evans and Mr. Apthorpe are getting on as well as may be expected.

POLO.

On Tuesday the Polo match between the 26th Light Cavalry and the Deccan Horse took place; it was to have been held on Monday, but the rain came down in torrents: the Cavalry were victorious. They played the 13th Hussars the following Thursday afternoon, when they were again victorious. There were not, many ladies present as is usual, except those of the regiment, though the game was a very exciting one.

THE DEWALI.

Many have taken advantage of the few days' holidays and gone out of the station. Mr. Casson Walker has gone to Ellora. A change is pleasant for those who are able to get away, as the "Dewali" is in full swing and we are treated day and night to the "tom toms" and brass-bands in the bazaar. It is strange that a native never can enjoy himself without making a noise—bad enough in the day-time, but when added to the cries of the children, the screams of the women, the discordant braying of the "conch," and the incessant letting-off of crackers, it tends to make night hideous and India disagree with one. The "Dewali" passed off quietly here: there were no big entertainments as, I hear, there used to be in "olden days." The Char Minar and the city were in some parts very well lit up; but beyond a party given by the Nawab Zaffer Jung, there were no functions. The fact of the illness of Nawab Afsur-ul-Mulk had a good deal to do with the lack of display. Hyderabad is a great centre for the making of fireworks and crackers, and the city was ablaze with fire balloons, etc. In Secunderabad, several people were invited by Sett Ramgopal to see the illuminations, which were very good. Secunderabad is taking the lead now in all entertainments. Cock-fighting, ram-fighting, and buffalo-fighting are amongst the principal attractions of the second day of the "Dewali" in Hyderabad. We noticed many very handsome animals, evidently victors in the conflicts, being marched through the city.

AMUSEMENTS.

The dance at the Club on Wednesday night and the "At Home" of the 76th Punjabis were very well attended. There is a tennis tournament going on: it is strange that these should take place during the hottest months of the year—April, May, September, and October; but the players enjoy the exercise.

MRS. HANKIN "AT HOME"

Mrs. Hankin gave a most delightful children's party on Saturday. There were about twenty children present to celebrate the second birthday of Miss Hankin, who, dressed as a Parsi lady in a blue silk sarree and white silk dress, received her guests. The best dressed children were Mrs. Mumtaz's little girls—one as a Japanese lady and the other as a Mahomedan lady. Akbar, the young son of Afsur-ul-Mulk, looked very well, in a perfect dress of a Japanese Soldier, as did Master Dunlop as Cupid. Mrs. Lambert's little girls also looked very well—one as a Daisy Flower, a very effective dress and the other as a Fairy. The Misses Anderson were also Fairies. Miss Austen as Pierrette, Miss Davidson a Fairy, Master Davidson and Master Haig as Little Boys Blue. Miss Dunsford wore a very handsome Italian peasants dress and carried a tambourine. Two small babies, Master Gayer as a Cook and Miss Wace as Forget-me-not, attracted more attention than they appreciated. Master Henderson wore the 26th Light Cavalry Mess Kit and looked very smart. His sister wore an Italian Peasant's dress. Miss Renton looked very nice as a Nursing Sister, her knot of hair at the back causing much amusement. Miss Henderson as a Flower Girl. Miss Wellman as a Shepherdess in blue looked very sweet. We were glad to learn that the photo was a success, as children and animals are very difficult to fit into position. After a sumptuous tea, the children were amused by conjurors, round games, and a merry go-round of horses.

There were several ladies and men present, and after the children had left, Bridge was in full swing. Mr. and Mrs. Hankin are such genial hosts that any party at their house proves successful.

SOCIAL EVENTS.

People are returning from the Hills. We were glad to welcome Mrs. Vye and Miss Notting again, and with the advent of cooler and more settled weather the place will be more lively. Miss McGann's marriage with Captain Irvine was arranged to take place at home last Tuesday—October this year in England seems to be a very gay month of weddings: here November and December seem to be the more popular months: there are already three weddings fixed for these months,

MRS. DUNLOP "AT HOME."

Mrs. A.J. Dunlop gave a very enjoyable children's party to celebrate the fifth birthday of her little grandson. All the children who were present at Mrs. Hankin's "At Home" wore there, with the exception of two or three. The gener

THE LATE MAJOR RAVERTY.

A Distinguished Orientalist.

By the death of Major Raverty at the ripe old age of eighty-two, a picturesque and vigorous personality is removed from the ranks of English Orientalists of European fame. Coming to India and joining the Bombay Army in 1843, the year after the disastrous first Afghan War was huddled to a close rather than ended, young Raverty's attention was early called to the strange land of Afghanistan and its people as well as language. He served in the Punjab War and was present at the fiercely contested battle of Gujarat which decided the fate of the Sikhs and brought them under British Rule in 1849. He joined the first Frontier Expedition against the Afghan tribes in 1851 and wrote an excellent account of the then but recently acquired district of Peshawar. He pursued his enquiries into the language of the Afghans, and published his results in a series of works intended to comprise the whole subject of the Pushtu language and literature in all its branches. His Dictionary and Grammar are particularly valuable. He advocated in the prefaces to these works the curious theory of the sinister character of the Afghan language and the Jewish origin of the Afghan people. This supposed Jewish origin of the Afghans has exercised a fascination for many persons and led them astray. Raverty did not go so far as to say that in the Afghans he had found the lost tribes of Israel, but he called attention to their native tradition which connects them with King Saul, son of Kish, and to the name of Beni-Israil which they are said to give themselves while they reject the name of Yahudi by which the Jews are commonly known in the East. This idea is discarded by other scholars who were surprised that Raverty should have lent the weight of his authority to such an absurd theory. The Semitic origin of Pushtu also has been rejected, and its Aryan origin has been established beyond doubt. Darmesteter the brilliant French scholar, travelled to the Afghan Frontier in 1886 for the special purpose of making researches into the origin of the Afghan language; and he made the important discovery that the Afghan is the still surviving continuation of the language in which the severed Avesta of the Parsis was written, the Zend of Aryan origin. He has shown the affinity of Zend or Avesta and Pushtu languages in an elaborate dissertation. But apart from his theories Raverty has done much more for collecting the materials for an exhaustive study of the Afghan language than any other scholar. Besides his Afghan Grammar and Dictionary, he published a collection of Afghan poetry, from the fifteenth century down to his own day, with English notes and comments, which is a work of immense labour and great usefulness. He contributed for fifty years to the journal of the Bengal Asiatic Society on Afghan and other subjects. He retired from the Army in 1864 with the rank of Major, and pursued his literary studies exclusively. He was a good Persian scholar and his translation of the "Tabakat-i-Nasiri," an important historical work composed about the middle of the thirteenth century, is considered his masterpiece. Old as he was, he was engaged at the time of death on several works connected with Oriental history, of which we should be glad to have his history of Herat and annals of Khorasan which were said to be far advanced. Raverty had a pugnacious temperament which was ever ready to display itself in his trenchant criticism of other scholars' work and many and lively were the controversies in which he engaged in the course of his long life. He had a minute and accurate knowledge of Oriental languages, generally gained on the spot by mixing with the people themselves, and he was intolerant of the errors of others who studied these languages from books only and without a knowledge of the people. A highly distinguished philosopher and linguist, Percy Smythe, 8th Viscount Strangford, characterized Raverty more than forty years ago as a ready censurer of the errors and shortcomings of his precursors; and this habit of ready censure unfortunately stuck to him till the last. But in spite of that he will be long remembered as one of England's few great Orientalists.

LECTURE ON VEDIC PHILOSOPHY.

On the evening of Saturday, the 27th instant, a lecture was delivered by Mr. Dalvi, B.A.,L.L.B., on the history of Vedic Philosophy, in the Presidency Association rooms, opposite to Watson Annexe.

Mr. D. E. Wacha presided on the occasion.

The Chairman in introducing the lecturer remarked that although the attendance was small, the few present would be amply gratified to hear a lecture from a young intelligent scholar of great promise. In spite of the short notice given to him, the lecturer has placed before the audience an intelligent appreciation of the varied phases of Vedic Philosophy. He paid a well-merited tribute of praise to European scholars, who laboured persistently to bring before the public the truths contained in the Vedantic Philosophy. The vedas, (from the Sanskrit root vide, meaning "know") were the oldest of the Shastras, and the oldest composition in the Sanskrit language. They are four in number, the Rig, Yajur, Sama and Atharwa. Each of the vedas is divided into three parts, the first called Sanhita, a collection of hymns and prayers called Mantras or Gaana, the second Brahmana, which relates chiefly to ritual; and the third the Jnana or upanishads which is the philosophical portion of the work. The Rig veda is the oldest of the vedas, the Atharvana, the latest. Varying greatly in age, the vedas represent many stages of thought and worship. The lecturer said that the vedas were a store house of information, depicting the social customs and belief of the old Hindus. Its philosophy is comprehensive in character. He then pointed out the difficulties of translating them, due to chiefly to their peculiar grammar and syntax and the vocabulary. Translations of the vedas were however made. The samaveda is translated into German; rig veda is translated into French, German, Latin and English. A Hindi translation of the same was made by the late Swami Dayan and Saraswati, the founder of the Arya Samaj.

The lecturer has very eloquently and forcibly brought out, as it were in a nutshell, the great truths of the vedic philosophy and the high thinking of the Aryan mind.

The Chairman made a short humorous speech in which he pointed out the great service which European scholars have done for vedic literature and believed that the boycott movement would not be extended in this direction.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from other Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	0	0	9
B Mandvi, Chakla, Omerkhadi and Dongri.....	0	0	12
C [illegible]bao Fanas-wadi, Khara [illegible]r, and Kumbharwada	0	0	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill.....	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	13
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals.....	0	0	4
Total.....	1	1	74
Total plague deaths to date	133,891		
Same date last year	0	1	63

The defence set up in the case in which the *Hind Swaraj* or *Indian Home-Ruler* of Bombay writes the *Indian Social Reformer* was indicted for publishing a seditious article, is significant as showing the contemptible culture and character of some of those who profess to show us the way to our political salvation Counsel for the accused stolidly maintained that all the uncomplimentary things contained in the article were directed not against Government but against social reform. This Home Ruler is of opinion that the education of women is an incentive to immorality! Such is the stuff of which some of our patriots are made. It is an interesting question why extremism in politics is so frequently allied with the most stupid and narrow views in social matters. Mr. Tilak first came into prominence by his attacks on the late Mr. Ranade's social reform activities, culminating in his infamous attempt to oust the Social Conference from the Congress pavilion. It is this same Mr. Tilak that Mr. Bepin Pal wants to make the President of the Congress. Nothing better calculated to damn the Congress irretrievably in the eyes of the civilised world, can well be imagined than the adoption of Mr. Pal's proposal. We may next have the Editor of the *Hitabadi* put forward as a candidate for the Presidential chair of the Congress.

THE INDIAN OYSTER.

R. A. M. C. writes to the *Pioneer* The first sign of the comming of cold weather is the absence of the official punkah. The second is the small ticket labelled "Oysters To Day" placed on the Club bar by the abdar. The feelings aroused by this ticket vary according to the occupation, age and disposition of the viewer. The senior members of the medical profession, as often as not, see it with feelings of frank disapproval; the Collector Sahab and the Colonels view it with mixed feelings, generally deciding to wait another week until less important digestion have performed the experimental operation necessary to ensure safety. But the salt of the earth, the flower of Britain's hope in the future, to whom the age of forty is still a far off period when old age has firmly taken his seat, have no such qualms, and gaily call for all they want, and order more, it may at once be granted without, except in very special cases any untoward results.

But at any moment the oyster may become the reverse of the pleasant and harmless thing it has been up to now. Let us consider what happened in England. For generations the Briton ate his oysters. Fifty or sixty years ago the price placed them within the reach of all; in later years they became the luxury of the well-to-do. About the year 1902 Sir W. Broadbent noted a connection between the eating of oysters and the occurence of enteric fever, and acting upon this appalling suggestion, which shook the oyster eating fraternity and the fishmongers to their marrow, Professor Klein made bacteriological examinations of oysters, and found the bicilus of enteric fever present in some, and bacilli proving the presence of sewage in others. This was the first oyster scare. Oysters fell from their enormous price, but in vain. Even Driver might have offered to give them away with impunity— the timid buyer had taken fright. The oyster merchants were not, exactly grateful to the scientists who had pointed out to them that they were carrying on a dangerous trade, nor were the oyster-eating public. The former regarded it as the crowning joke of the century, the latter in many cases called it a fad, but usually preferred to remain on the safe side. The only public recognition the discoverers received to my knowledge was being burned in effigy at Birkenhead.

Although the oyster merchants were not anxious to put their house in order, the matter was more or less forgotten after a year or two. Then a celebrated banquet occurred, after which a large number of guests, many of them old men, and holding the highest positions in the Law and the Church, died of enteric faver. A short time after this the secretary of the oyster society was taken ill, and to the surprise and at first amusement of his friends was said to be suffering from enteric faver; the amusement was short lived, for I am sorry to say he died of his beloved oyster.

The explanation of this is simple. An oyster as a food is no more dangerous than any other uncooked food. But, and this is my point, it must come from unpolluted water. The oyster is a very much misunderstood fish; it is no more guilty than milk, water, uncooked vegetables; they all will convey enteric if you pour sewage on them; you must not blame the oyster. When the population of Great Britain was smaller than it is now, sewage was scanty, and the oyster beds remained uncontaminated. With increase of population in some cases sewage was actually poured on to the oyster beds. All this was well within the last ten years. There was no attempt at control, and of course oysters were not examined bacteriologically before Broadbent's discovery. What happened in England will probably happen in India unless we are prepared. The beds are situated near populous and increasing centres; at some time the dilution of sewage in the water will be exceeded and an epidemic will occur.

The remedy is in the hands of the sanitary authorities. The oyster beds should be licensed, and regularly inspected and from time to time bacteriological examinations should be made of the oysters. Apart from any compulsory measures, oyster merchants would probably find that the cost of private analysis of their oysters by a bacteriologist would be amply repaid by the increased confidence their customers would place in the oysters. In fact I think it is the duty of men carrying on such a dangerous trade to obtain such a guarantee for their own satisfaction.

STRAITS CURRENCY.

Fresh Government Action.

GOLD AS LEGAL TENDER.

A Singapur Correspondent writes to the *Straits Times* :—The Government states that, in view of the rise in the price of silver, it is about to introduce a Bill in the Legislative Council empowering the Currency Commissioners to have the option of paying notes, gold, or silver. The Government further announces that it will accept gold for all dues. Further information is to the effect that the Government has taken steps to ascertain how many $1 notes the banks will take and has asked them to keep their silver reserve intact. A new dollar of 800 fineness is to be minted to replace the present dollar and gold is to be made legal tender. A later communication from the Resident Councillor is to the effect that Government will pay notes either in gold or silver at its absolute option and gold will be received in payment of Goverment dues.

THE KASUR ZENANA MISSION CASE.

THE "Punjabee" in its issue of the 20th instant publishes the details of this case in which a mussamat Thakuri while under treatment at Jugroan, District Ludhiana Mission hospital, lost her little daughter and her endeavours to find about her child's whereabouts proved futile. The Lady Superintendent of the Jugraon hospital would not either give her a satisfactory reply as to her lost daughter, but she continued the search and managed to find out that the girl was at the Kasur Missionery orphanage. A case was filed in the Court of District Judge at Lahore with a view to regain the custody of the child for her mother Thakuri. The judgment in the case was pronounced on the 6th October. Lalas Lajpat Rai and Dwarkadas pleaders, conducted the case for the applicant Thakuri, and Mr. Turner, appeared for the defendants, Miss Sutherland and Miss Atkins. The defendants claimed the guardianship of the girl as her mother had abandoned her, while in the hospital.

Bakhshi Tek Chand M A Pleader also applied on behalf of the Hindu orphanage, Lahore, that should the mother be incompetent herself to bring up the child, the Hindu orphanage would claim the right of the guardianship of her.

The case was argued in detail on both sides and the Court ordered that the missing girl be brought over in the Court on 10th of October to be handed over to her mother. The girl was brought to the Court on the appointed date but Mr. Turner for the defence objected to her going to her mother as he was going to appeal against the judgment to the Chief Court and until the decision of the higher Court she should remain where she is, but the Counsels for the applicant objected to it and at the motion of Mr. Turner it was ruled that till the decision of the Chief Court, the girl be sent to Ferozepore Arsenal, where she is at present.

CEYLON LIGHTHOUSES.

The building of the parapet round the lighthouse at the Northern end of the North West breakwater is proceeding, says the Colombo paper :—It is hoped to have it completed by 1st December. The iron work for the construction of the lighthouse tower on the North East breakwater and the light itself arrived by the B. L. s. s. "Herefordshire," and when it is erected both lighthouses will be put in working order. When this work has been done the breakwaters will be practically completed. There will then be four lights. The S. W. light will be red. The lights on the North West will be green and red, and that on the North East green for 180 degrees over the entrance, the other part being red and a warning to vessels that they are getting too close to land.

THE "MONKSEATON" ROCK.

H. M. S. "Sealark" to Make Another Search.

H. M. S. 'Sealark" left the patent slip on October 23rd. She has been having her stern tube re-adjusted. The vessel will sail almost immediately for the east coast to search for the supposed sunken rock which damaged the bottom of the "Monkseaton." It will be remembered that the "Sealark" some time ago made a cursory inspection of the neighbourhood in which the "Monkseaton" met the obstruction, but owing to the officers of the "Monkseaton" not having given the correct spot and partly owing to lack of time to make thorough examination, the "rock" was not discovered. The "Sealark" will then go on to Trincomalie to complete her work there.—*Times of Ceylon*

RANGOON BARRISTER CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.

Mr. N. M. Cowasjee, on behalf of Mr. Vakharia, barrister, on Tuesday last presented a complaint to Mr. D. Wilson, Sessions Judge, who is temporarily in charge of the office of District Magistrate, Rangoon, in which he charges Mr. J. C. Jordan, barrister, with having on the 10th instant assaulted him during the hearing of a case before the Extra Additional Magistrate of Rangoon. With his complaint Mr. Vakharia, filed an order of the Extra Additional Magistrate.

The facts set out in the complaint were that Mr. Vakharia was defending an accused person while Mr. Jordan was conducting the prosecution. During the course of the cross-examination of the witness Mr. Jordan put some questions in Hindustani which the witness did not seem to understand. Mr. Vakharia asked the Court that Mr. Jordan be requested to put his questions in the ordinary way through the Court Interpreter, who was present. The Magistrate took this view and during the course of the argument Mr. Jordan, said the complainant, became very rude and obnoxious and used offensive expressions to complainant of which he took no notice beyond asking him not to be insolent. Subsequently complainant rose to re-examine a witness and in the course of the examination, the complainant spoke to a brother of the accused. Mr. Jordan, who was in a state of excitement, said that the man was speaking loudly enough to be heard by the witness in the box, whereupon complainant ordered the man to come on the other side of him and further away from the witness box and to speak low. As the man was not giving complainant the information he wanted complainant muttered the words "damn it," in a scarcely audible tone. These words were not intended or used towards Mr. Jordan who, however, cried out: "Don't you damn me," or words to that effect and, without making any complaint to the Magistrate or giving petitioner any opportunity to explain, struck the petitioner two violent blows. The petitioner to prevent further blows tried to keep Mr. Jordan's hands off him and in so doing and in the impulse of the moment he believes Mr. Jordan was struck. Mr. Jordan, then knocked the petitioner with great force against one of the walls of the Court and struck him blows. Petitioner,s shoulder joint had been dislocated and although he was disabled Mr. Jordan nevertheless continued to strike him very hard blows, fifteen or twenty in succession, and took no heed of the protests of persons who were in Court. The petitioner appealed to the Magistrate, to deal with Mr. Jordan for the offence he had committed in Court in the presence of the Magistrate, whereupon Mr. Jordan apologised to the Magistrate and said that he had struck petitioner because he had sworn at him The petitioner at once explained that this was not so. The Magistrate stated that he never heard the petitioner using the words imputed to him, and the Bench Clerk who was seated very close to Counsel made the same statement. The Magistrate asked the petitioner to prosecute Mr. Jordan and passed an order to this effect. The petitioner immediately went to the General Hospital where it was found by Dr. White more and than Honorary Assistant that the petitioner's shoulder had been dislocated. Petitioner has been in great pain and for several days was unable to use his arm freely.

Mr. Wilson passed the following orders: Mr. Vakharia presents his complaint to-day explaining that if he lodges it in the Sub-divisional Magistrate's Court, as I had previously suggested, there would be considerable delay owing to the number of cases pending there. He also explains that he does not wish the case to go to Sessions, and would prefer that it were finally disposed in the Magistrate's Court. He asks me to accept the plaint and put it down for orders when Mr. Dawson is back. The request seems to be reasonable. He undertakes to put in a list of witnesses and to attend before Mr. Dawson for examination as complainant which precedes the issue of process.

The case was put down for hearing.

WEDDING AT MOUNT ABU.

A VERY pretty wedding was celebrated at the Sumer Capital of Rajputana recently between Miss Dorothy Ravenshaw, daughter of Colonel Ravenshaw, recently Resident in Nepal, and Captain H. B. Birdwood, 39th (P. W. O.) Central India Horse, Brigade Major, Nasirabad Brigade, son of Mr. H. M. Birdwood, C. S. I., formerly Member of Council, Bombay. The Church had been most tastefully decorated by many fair hands, and punctually at 4 o'clock the bride arrived, looking very charming, and wearing a beautiful gown of ivory ninon de soie, the full skirt having wide tucks arranged in a square design at the foot, a lace bolero embroidered with seed pearls and transparent Honiton yoke completed the bodice. The Court train of soft satin falling in graceful folds from the shoulder was edged with pearls and had a large true lovers knot of pearls embroidered in one corner. The whole was surmounted with a deep tulle veil and a wreath of orange blossoms. The bride was given away by General Park, C B, A D C, Commanding the Nasirabad Brigade, and was attended by Miss Herbert, Miss Olive Herbert, and Miss Park as bridesmaids all attired in dresses of soft white silk muslin with white hats trimmed with chiffon and pink roses, and carrying bouquets of pink roses and white cosmos. This delightful picture was completed by the two little train bearers, Miss Muriel Stratton and Master Tommy Delamain. Captain Hewlett, a brother officer of the bridegroom, officiated as bestman. The service, which was fully choral, was conducted by the Rev. P. S. Grove, Chaplain of Mount Abu. On the conclusion Captain birdwood led his bride under an arch of crossed swords formed by all officers present, to her rickshaw, which was gaily bedecked in honour of its fair occupant. The reception was held at the Residency, where Colonel and Mrs. Herbert (on behalf of Colonel and Mrs. Ravenshaw) received their guests with their usual warm welcome, and the happy pair were warmly congratulated by their friends. Colonel Herbert, Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, proposed the health of the bride in a particularly happy speech, and his allusion to the point that although the bride had only come amongst them a few days before, she had already captivated all their hearts, and that all rejoiced to think that she was destined to spend some years at least amongst them at Abu, was greeted with very genuine applause. Captain Birdwood returned thanks for his bride in an excellent speech, and Captain Hewlett proposed the health of the bridesmaids, who had added such a charm to the day's proceedings. The usual ordeal by photograph followed, and as the sun was lowering is the heavens Captain and Mrs. Birdwood departed amidst the hearty cheers and good wishes of the guests for the Lake House, where the first portion of the honeymoon will be spent. Among the presents were the following :—Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Birdwood, cheque; Mrs, Ravenshaw and Colonel Ravenshaw, desert service, tea set, and dressing case, silver tea set and peg tumblers; bridge to bridegroom, suit case; bridegroom to bride, diamond pendant.—*Pioneer.*

TRAVANCORE FINANCE.

Large Financial Deficit,

A Travancore Correspondent writes to the *Madras Mail* :—The annual reports of the various departments of the State service were received at the Huzur last month and have been audited, and I learn that there is a deficit last year of Rs. 14 lakhs to be faced; and if I make no mistake, it is the largest on record in recent years. In the forecast made by the late Dewan Mr V. P. Madhava Rao he anticipated a deficit of between Rs 7 and Rs. 8 lakhs; but, as stated above the actual deficiency amounts to about Rs 6 lakhs more and this reduces the Reserve Fund to an alaramingly appreciable extent. I am informed that the late Financial Adviser to Government estimated that unless some means of meeting the drain on the revenue was discovered the Reserve Fund would become exhausted within the measurable distance of five or six years. This is a very serious state of things, and from the accelerated pace at which the expenditure outstrips the income, it appears more than probable that insolvency will overtake the State very much earlier. In financial matters when a "rot" sets in it is a case of "Facilis descensus Averno" and the "rot" set in Travancore with the retirement of the late Mr Shungrasoobyer. From that time the dawnward course has been very conspicuous.

An interesting article in the *Economist*, says "Max" in *Capital*, shows the great increase of late in the income derived by Great Britain from her investments abroad. The *Economist* computes the income at present at 100 millions sterling. But there is one significant fact; whereas during the last twenty years the income from Colonial and Foreign securities (other than Government) has risen from 16 to 36 millions, and that from Colonial and Foreign Government securities from 14 to 20 millions, that from Indian Government Stocks, Loans and Guaranteed Railways has only risen from 7 to 8 millions, *i.e.*, an increase of 26 millions from foreigners and only 1 million from India. This plainly shows the distrust that exists regarding Indian securities in the ordinary British mind,—a distrust for which the India Office and the Government of India are very largely responsible. The motto of the Indian Government in matters financial seems to be "Letting I dare not wait upon I would." There seems to be an utter lack of initiation, enterprise and courage on the part of our financial genii; but then when have we had a real financier and statesman at the head of our finance? Glorified bookkeepers, accountants, amateurs, and the like in plenty, but financiers few and very far between.

TIGER IN HENZADA.

Reward and a Punishment.

A tiger a few days ago, made his appearance in the Henzada District, where he boldly attacked three men armed only with knives, but he will not do it again for it has cost him his skin. In connection with his death, the Burmese newspaper *The Friend of Burma*, tells us how human nature, in the face of danger and almost certain death, showed itself at its best as well as at its worst, and how the villagers themselves administered justice both to the coward and to the man who risked his own life to save another.

The Burmese newspaper favours us with the information that the Henzada district, near the mountain range, simply swarms with wild beasts, such as elephants, bears, tigers &c., and goes on to say that these beasts are extremely bold, so much so that the inhabitants of the numerous villages see their dogs, fowls and cows carried away under their very nose, without, in most cases, being able to help it. A few days ago, in Kyet-kwin village, in the Henzada district, three villagers, Maung Po Maung, Maung San Bwin and Maung Po E, went out at about seven o'clock in the morning to cut bamboos. While they were choosing the best a tiger stealthily came and at a bound was upon Maung San Bwin, who was in the middle. The tiger took hold of the man's thigh, and the man put his arms a round the animal's neck and held him as tightly as he could crying for help in his dreadful agony. Maung Mo, who was the nearest, on perceiving what had happened, ran as fast as his legs could carry him, abandoning the unfortunate man to his fate, Maung Po E at last heard the cries, came running and regardless of the danger he himself was in, approached the struggling group and poising his dah fetched a blow on the animal's head. It is a mercy that his weapon was sharp; it went through the tiger's skull, and the monster fell lifeless. With the greatest difficulty, he took the senseless man to the village. Maung Po E received from the Assistant Commissioner the usual reward, that is, Rs. 40; he was highly pleased, but not so the villagers. To acknowledge the gallant deed, they made a collection, gathered Rs. 80 and offered them to Maung Po E in recognition of their gratitude; it was all the village could offer collectively. As for Maung Mo, they covered him with opprobrium, and with a common accord ostracised him. No one will talk to him or look at him or take the least notice of him. This situation, in a small village, must be dreadful. The aim of the villagers is to drive him away and, no doubt, they will succeed—*Rangoon Gazette.*

HELPING THE RIOT,

It is stated in the recent Government Resolution reviewing the report on the working of Co-operative Credit Society in the Punjab that "there are villages in which the Co-operative sale of grain or of dairy produce might be feasible and villages where co-operative purchase of machines or manure might be worked for the benefit of the villagers. There are simple forms for the co-operative insurance of cattle which are known in Europe and might be applicable in the Punjab; and similar arrangements might be possible for insurance against hail or drought, or the loss of grain by the burning of ricks." We cordially endorse the further remark that discussion of these and similar suggestions with the people might lead to the initiation of schemes of great importance. Any time spent in their discussion and consideration is likely to be time well spent in the interests of the Province. It appears to us that these are matters in which a good deal might be achieved by cooperation between the officers of Government and the natural leaders of the people. Occasional meetings called to discuss some of the matters and attended by men of note in the *tehsil* or the *zail*—more particularly the *saildars*, *lambardars*, the large landowners, *jagirdars*, and others in any way interested in the land—would be one method that might be adopted, and the active personal interest of the head of the district is of course essential. If the Punjab peasant and yeoman will not be slow to accept changes when he is convinced that they will not only add to the produce of his cultivation, but also protect the crop against ravages which he is almost powerless to cope with at present.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, October 29.

There will be a Parade for all members on the Church Gate Sands, on Wednesday morning next, the 31st Instant at 7-30 a. m. punctually.

Dress.—Drill Order Khaki, sword and Carbine.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Comdg. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, October 29.

288. Detail for the ensuing week :—

Friday the 2nd proximo—All Recruits of the current season will parade at head-quarters at 7 p.m.

Dress—Plain clothes.

Saturday the 3rd proximo—There will be a Commanding Officer's Parade—fall in near Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 5-30 p.m.

Dress—Uniform, Drill order, with Forage Caps.

Subject—Rifle exercise and Fire discipline.

289 Cadets—Subject for drill for all Cadets during the current week will be Company Drill as far as para 30 in the new Hand Book, which has been issued to Section Commanders.

P. R. CADELL, Major,
Acting Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES COMMANDING B. V. A,

Bombay, October 29.

39 DUTIES.

Orders for the week ending 3rd November 1906.

Orderly Officer for the week Lieut C G Nonico next for duty

Lieut R W Fisher.

Orderly Sergeants.

No 1 Co—Sergt G W Murray next for duty Sergt H E Bryning.

No 2 Co—Sergt W Ewing next for duty Sergt H noys.

60 DRILLS.

No 1 Co—Tuesday the 30th instant.

Class of Instruction for Non-Commissioned Officers and men at the B V A Club at 9 p.m.

Thursday the 1st proximo.

Company Drill at the Town Hall Compound at 9 p.m.

Dress plain clothes.

Saturday the 3rd proximo.

Battery Drill on the 6" Mk VII Gun at Middle Ground Fort.

Parade at the B V A Club at 4-30 p.m. Launch will leave Apollo Bunder sharp at 4-45 p.m.

No 2 Co—Tuesday the 30th and Thursday the 1st proximo 10" R M L Gun drill at Nesbit Road Head-Quarters at 9 p.m.

Dress—Plain clothes.

Saturday the 3rd proximo 10" R M L Gun Drill at Mahalaxmi Fort at 5 p.m.

Dress—Khaki Uniform and F S Caps.

E E Co—Wednesday the 31st instant.

Parade at Apollo Bunder at 7 p.m. and proceed to Middle Ground for maning Defence Lights.

61 MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the B V A Rifle Association at the B V A Club on Thursday the 1st proximo at 6-45 p.m.

Business to draw up programme and amend rules.

F. C. JENKIN, Lieut. R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A.

1ST BATTALION B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

The following programme ending Saturday 3rd November 1906 is published for information :—

Days.	Time.	Company.	Proposed work.	Rem'ks
Mon 29th ...	2nd train	A & C Co	Practice Nov Match	
Tues 30th ..	do	do	do	
Wednes do	do	do	Competition.	
Thurs 1st pro	do	D & H Co	Practice Nov Match.	
Fri 2nd ..	do	do	do	
Satur 3rd ..	do	do	Competition.	

NOTE.—Members of A and C Coy who owing to pressure of work are unable to be present on Wednesday 31st instant may practice and complete with those of D and H Companies.

Captain R F E L Forrest reported his arrival on 19th October 1906 from the furlough granted him in B O No 220 of 1905.

Hony-Major A Rowland reported his arrival from leave granted him in B O No 435 of 21st october 1905.

H E the Viceroy is pleased to present the following musketry prizes to be completed for by the Volunteer Corps before 30th March 1907 :—

To be shot for by all Vol Corps in India :—

PRIZES.

1 A silver cup } To the winning team.
11 Bronze Medals }

III A miniature cup to the individual making the best aggregate score in conditions (b) and (c) of para 2 of the competition.—One team only from each company each team to consist of ten men and must have served a full year in the Company.

Rifles as issued by Government are only to be used.

Conditions of the match can be seen in the Adjutants office.

H. E. P. NASH, Captain,
Adjutant B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vols.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for 8/- will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, Artingdon Road, London, England.

BY THE WAY.

"SET A THIEF."

There is more of co-operation between prisoners and their guardians than some of us imagine. Major Arthur Griffiths in his autobiography tells us how he was helped out of a difficulty by one. Before leaving Wormwood Scrubs, of which he was in charge, he had each night to see his pass-key locked up in the prison safe. One night the lock of the safe refused to move. He had an appointment in town, and was anxious to get away without delay, but until the key had been housed he dare not go. "Have we a good burglar in ?" he asked the chief warder. They had. "Send for him !" said the Major. The man—a bright, alert-looking professional—appeared, and replied "Certainly" when they asked him if he could open the safe. With a couple of simple tools he soon caused the door to fly back, and the Major deposited his key and ate his dinner that night in town as comfortably as if prisons and convicts did not exist.

A BARRIE ORIGINAL.

The death is announced of Mr. R G S Mann, a member of the House of Commons Press Gallery. A journalist more or less in the world means nothing to the general reader, unless the man to go out happens to have done work of a distinctive character under his own name. Mr Mann was one of the army of innominate writers, the results of whose labours millions read without a thought to the man behind the pen. But he has his place in literature, dressed for the part by the hands of another. Everybody who reads his Barrie has laughed over "Billy Kirker the chief reporter of the Silchester Mirror," in "When a Man's Single." Nobody outside a limited circle in the newspaper world had ever heard of Dick Maun, as he was to his friends. Billy Kirker, the arch-Bohemian of twenty years ago, and the Parliamentary journalist who now lies dead in South London were one and the same.

"BILLY KIRKER."

When Mr. Barrie went to Nottingham a score of years ago the town boasted three morning papers. The oldest, merged since his day in a more vigorous rival, was the *Journal*, to which in his novel Mr. Barrie has given the name of the "Silchester Mirror." He was engaged, at a salary of three guineas a week, as leader writer. That he was encouraged to write more than leaders without addition to his salary was consonant with the traditions of the establishment. "Enterprise without outlay is the motto of this office," said one of the first members of the staff with whom he came in contact. The speaker was Billy Kirker, chief reporter, and paramount lion of the Bohemian school of the day. The picture of him which Mr. Barrie has drawn, though but a sketchy caricature, is easily recognisable, and, as the original enjoyed the fun of the exaggeration, no one else has reason to complain. His ring it was noticed, generally disappeared about the middle of the month, and his scarf-pin followed it by the twenty-first. With the beginning of the month they reappeared together. The literary staff was paid monthly."

TINNED MEAT AND AFFER.

The Chicago tinned meat scare has had an interesting indirect influence upon the prosperity of the farmers at Home. "It's made a difference of twelve shillin' a day to me these last few months," said a jubilant Derbyshire farmer. As everyone knows, writes a Correspondent there has been a great increase in the demand for milk this summer, and there have been more milkcans on the incoming country trains than usual. Consequently the farmers have put up prices, in which move they have either followed or been followed by the milk dealers in town. The curious point is that one important cause of the demand for milk is the diminution in the use of American tinned stuffs. My farmer friend's theory is that milk in various forms is taking the place of the tinned meat, especially among the poor. Bread and milk and cheese are being consumed more than before. Cheese is the most important item. "And better for 'em, too," said the farmer.

SOUND SLEEPERS.

The story of the passenger who slept through the terrible railway accident near Grantham recalls a similar incident which is related by Mr. G. P. Neele, formerly superintendent of the London and North-Western Railway. It is now thirty odd years since the accident to the tourist train from Euston at Wigan. It was eight o'clock at night, and the train with twenty five carriages was running at great speed through Wigan station when the smash occurred. The two engines and the first fifteen carriages passed through in safety, but the six-teenth from the front, on which Lady Florence Leveson-Gower was riding, broke loose, and, turning to the left, took with it the whole of the rest of the train. The last eight carriages became a total wreck and thirteen persons were killed. Amongst the passengers in the front of the train who slept soundly all the time was Mr. Houghton, the secretary of the Railway company. He knew nothing whatever of the disaster till he read the story next day at Newcastleton.

SPENT BUT DANGEROUS.

The "Field" has had its attention called to a case in which no fewer than seven pheasants have been picked up whose death has been traced by an observant gamekeeper to their swallowing shot discharged in the coverts during the previous season. The pellets are picked up by the birds in place of gravel, with the object, apparently, of grinding up their food in the gizzard; but, unfortunately, from the action of that organ, they are ground up with the stones that are swallowed into a condition of extreme minuteness, and these particles of lead are absorbed by the body and cause lead poisoning. If swallowed by a dog or any quadruped they would pass unchanged through the intestinal canal, but being ground up into powder the lead is oxidised, and sufficient quantity is absorbed to cause the death of the birds. There is no antidote available when the shot have been swallowed. The evil is one which depends upon the large quantity of shot scattered over the coverts. When large shootings take place, and many scores of pounds of shot are distributed within a single covert, the birds can hardly help finding them.

THE BUSY BISHOP.

The Bishop of Manchester has been charging his clergy to lead the strenuous life, and has been showing them at the same time that he can practise as he preaches. His idea of what a clergyman's average day should be is this: Daily prayer in church, with journeys to and fro, 1½ hour; occasional offices, weddings, funerals, &c., 1/4 hour; private prayer and Bible study, 2 hours; reading for sermons and writing, 2 hours; visiting the sick and whole, 2 hours; meals and family prayer, 2 hours—total, 9 1/2 hours. To these duties, which Dr. Knox says a clergyman's ordination most solemnly imposes on him, must be added the following: Day school (teaching and correspondence), 1 hour; parish accounts and returns, ½ hour; private and public correspondence, 1 hour; public meetings, Bible classes, and prayer meetings, 2 hours; general reading, 1 hour—total, 5 1/2 hours. The Bishop, clearly, is no believer in an eight-hour day.

THE NEW VICE-CHANCELLOR AT CAMBRIDGE.

Cambridge, being fair and fickle, changes her allegiance twice as often as Oxford, and Freshmen this term will find a fresh Vice-Chancellor in the Rev. E. S. Roberts, Master of Gonville and Caius College, who succeeds the Master of Trinity Hall. Mr. Roberts, who combines soldier with priest, being a retired Colonel of the Volunteers, is described by his predecessor as "a very dragon for work, but still possessing a sane enthusiasm." He has certainly needed both qualities, for he was a pioneer in Greek epigraphy, and has helped to transform a chaos, constantly confused by the pick and shovel of the excavator, into an ordered universe. The new Vice-Chancellor has a pleasant connexion with the sister University; he married a daughter of the late Dr. Harper, Principal of Jesus College, Oxford.

A UNIQUE MUSEUM.

The Cuming Museum at Southwark, opened by Lord Rothschild the other afternoon, is of unique interest, inasmuch as it represents the continuous work on uniform lines of father and son through a period of a hundred and twenty years. It was begun by Richard Cuming on his fifth birthday with an old coin and three pentacrinite stems, given to him by a neighbour as a birthday present, March 20, 1782, and grew to some 130,000 items. The museum includes objects as widely different as an elephant's skull and a ring worn by Charles I., and has relics of the stone age and specimens of the latest coins of the realm.

"MAX" in *Capital* writes :—"The Indian Telegraph Department is notoriously the worst managed Government concern in this country, and whether the inepititude lies in the head or in the tail, or more probably throughout the whole system, the Government have appointed a Committee to find out and report. But the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have rightly pointed out to the Government that seeing how largely interested the mercantile community are in the efficient working of the Telegraph Department it would only be right that a mercantile member should be appointed on the Commission. This is a matter that only requires to be stated in order to recommend it. I am afraid there will be found so much dry rot in the concern that the Department will have to underg

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

ALL measurements of length have to be referred in the last instance to some arbitrary standard. There is nothing in the nature of things to point out any particular length as the unit in the same sense as, for instance, a right angle is indicated for the starting point for angular measurements. It becomes necessary, therefore, to define the unit length with reference to the dimensions of some standard body. When the metric system of weights and measures was inaugurated (and it is difficult to speak with patience of any other system) it was proposed to refer all length measurements to the dimensions of the earth. The metre was to be defined as the forty-millionth of the earth's circumference—a plausible suggestion in many ways, but open to the simple objection that it was impracticable to determine with the needful accuracy how closely a metre scale under examination might approximate to this standard. A redetermination of the earth's circumference would under such a system, necessitate the rejection of all graduated instruments which directly or indirectly depended for their accuracy on the standard of length. All scales, all graduated vessels, even all electric measuring instruments would be vitiated. It is easy to see that this system would be intolerable. The alternative adopted was to construct a standard metre as nearly as possible of the ideal length, and then to take that as the invariable standard. Such a standard forms the basis of the metric system. Accurate copies of it exist, so that even if it was destroyed by accident or design, no irremediable mischief would have been done. Nevertheless, something less artificial seems desirable. It is impossible to be quite certain, for example, that a metal bar does not undergo secular changes of length, minute, of course, but still not to be neglected in a standard on which all civilisation may be said in some sense to depend. It is known that the glass bulb of a thermometer shrinks for a long time after its manufacture. May not a metal rod do something of the same kind?

A standard which has the virtue of absolute permanence is to be found in the length of the waves of some specified kind of light. The possibility of using them in this way was commented upon many years ago by Clerk-Maxwell in the following thoroughly characteristic passage:—Such a standard would be independent of any changes in the dimensions of the earth, and should be adopted by those who expect their unitings to be more permanent than that body. Professor Michelson, of Chicago, has been able to make the idea a practical one. A wave length of light, which is something like the forty-thousandth of an inch, is, of course, too small a unit for most practical purposes. The problem is to determine how many wave lengths go to make up a metre, with such precision as to avoid any error as great as that which must inevitably occur in comparing the standard with a copy of it. When once this has been done we may feel sure that the metre, or any desired fraction of it can be reproduced at any time with absolute confidence by using the same kind of light-waves as a standard.

Professor Michelson has been able to secure this degree of accuracy. The great merit of his method consists in this, that he is able actually to work alongside the standard metre, and to determine the number of wave lengths passed over in travelling from one end of it to the other. At least, his procedure is equivalent to this. It would scarcely be practicable to do exactly what has been described, for the number of wave lengths in the metre is so enormous that the mere counting, at the rate of two a second, would take more than a week, working day and night. Human endurance is not equal to such a task for it cannot, without risk of mistake, be interrupted and resumed at leisure. Intermediate standards had to be employed, but these could be laid end to end with such precision that the final result was not uncertain by more than one wave length. As the total number of wave lengths in the metre approached half a million, it may safely be said that the metre is now fixed by reference to an imperishable standard.

What is the cause of that somewhat mysterious disease known as hay fever? Some interesting facts concerning it are to be found in a recent number of "L'Illustration." During the summer the air is often charged with the pollen of wind-fertilised plants, and it is the inhaling of this pollen which is said to produce the symptoms of hay fever. The pollen of different species of plants is said to possess different degrees of activity, and that of some is innocuous. The fact that so many diseases have been traced to a bacterial origin will suggest to some that bacteria are conveyed alone with the pollen, and may be the real cause of hay fever. But Dunbar claims to have proved that the pollen itself, and not bacteria, are the cause.

Some hundred and fourteen plants are known to have the toxic principle in their pollen. Among these are wheat, rye, and a number of grasses. This latter fact is some justification for the term hay fever. The question suggests itself—Are the pollen grains induced by the condition of the air passages to omit their tubes? If so, then these tubes, endeavouring to penetrate the membranes, might be thought to produce the unpleasant symptoms. The mischief, however, is said to be caused by a granular amylaceous material in the pollen. From the poisonous principles of a number of pollens antitoxins have been prepared and tried for the cure of hay fever. Of 222 cases thus treated 57 per cent. were cured, improvement took place in 32 per cent., while 11 per cent were failures.

On the 5th April last a somewhat remarkable fog occurred in Paris. It was a dry, yellowish fog, and was sufficiently dense to interfere with navigation on the Seine. To investigate the nature of this fog M. Stanislas Meunier, the well-known Parisian meteorologist exposed plates covered with glycerine on the roof. The dust thus collected was treated with thoulet, liquid for separating minerals, a solution of potassiummercuric iodide of specific gravity rather greater than 3. The heavier particles of the dust which sank in this liquid were found to consist of a fine sand, and on comparing this with a sample of Vesuvian ash which fell in 1822 M. Meunier found them identical, except that the Paris dust contained a number of perfectly spherical globules of oxide of iron which were wanting in the other. Thus it appears that the fog in Paris was caused by the dust of a recent eruption of Vesuvius floating in the air.

The Notornis, one of the flightless birds of New Zealand, was first described by Owen from a fossil skull. Its name Notornis, that is bird of the south-west, is appropriate as an indication of its native country. Soon after the fossil had been named, a specimen was taken alive, and its skin, along with another, both procured by Mr. Walter Mantell, are now in the British museum. It is now known as Notornis Mantelli, or Mantell's water-hen. And as the latter name indicates it is placed by ornithologists in the water-hen group. A third specimen was captured in 1879, and is now in the Dresden Museum.

In the "Transactions of the New Zealand Institute," for 1905, Mr. J. Cowan gives some particulars gleaned from Maori sources, regarding this interesting bird. From these it appears that Mantell's water-hen was last seen on Lake Te Anau, in 1898, and Mr. Cowan suggests that it may still exist in the great forests which lie between this lake and the west coast. The native name of these great purple and green water-hens is Takahea, and they used to be common on the shores of Lakes Te Anau and Manipori. The Maoris organised annual expeditions to capture them when the winter snow drove them down from the mountains to feed on the sweet grasses of the swamps. They were hunted with dogs, and when attacked would fight both kicking and biting. Their peculiar metallic cry has been likened to that made by chinking together two pieces of greenstone.

The purple plumage of these—flightless—water-hens noted above is somewhat common in this group of birds. This is indicated by the classical name Prophyrion, from prophyra, purple, of a species found on both sides of the Mediterranean. And ornithologists have adopted the word Porphyrio as the name of a genus, otherwise known as Sultanas, or Purple Water-Hens.

It is interesting to note that the remote and lonely island of Tristan da Cunha has its species of water-hen, which, like the Notornis of New Zealand, has lost its powers of flight. Lord Howe Island, also, off the east coast of Australia, had its species of Notornis, now extinct. The explanation of the origin of species of flightless birds in these various localities is probably that the absence of enemies rendered flight unnecessary. Their rapid extinction, on the other hand, is due to the introduction of new enemies, including civilised man.

Again, in the case of a man whom these same experimenters were treating with the X-rays for lupus, the hair first became grey, and then turned dark again. And it is found to have remained dark, although it has not been treated with the rays for some months, and has been frequently cut. Other observations of the same experimenters confirm the fact that the X-rays turn light hair dark. It now remains to be seen whether the effect is permanent, and whether the treatment can be applied without risk. Should this remedy for grey hair turn out a success, then the public will doubtless thank science with an unwonted fervour, and also be ready to reward amply the discoverer.

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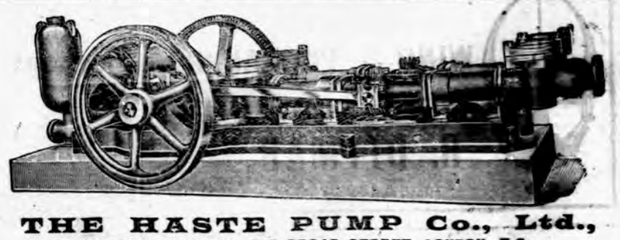

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